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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,772 — PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1975 — Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 22-13 (72-55). Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday's temp. 21-12 (70-65). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 19-10 (66-50). Tomorrow: sunny. Yesterday's temp. 19-12 (66-54). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 31-16 (88-64). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 28 high (83). Yesterday's temp. 32-24 (91-76).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ... 12 S. | Belgium ... 20 B.Fr. | Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr. | Fire ... 16 P. | Finland ... 2.50 F.M. | France ... 2.50 F. | Germany ... 1.50 D.M. | Great Britain ... 15 P. | Greece ... 18 Drs. | India ... Rs 5 | Iran ... 35 Rials | Italy ... 300 Lire | Israel ... I.£3.00 | Lebanon ... £1.75 | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr. | Morocco ... 2.50 Dir. | Netherlands ... 1.50 F. | Nigeria ... 50 K. | Norway ... 3 N.Kr. | Portugal ... 12 Esc. | Spain ... 50 Ptas. | Sweden ... 2.50 S.Kr. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr. | Turkey ... T.£4 | U.S. Military (EUR) 30 c. | Yugoslavia ... 9 D.

Loyalists Assail Rees Plan

Ulster Internment to End

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 24 (NYT).—The British government announced plans today to end the controversial internment policy in Northern Ireland and release all internees by Christmas.

The move is clearly designed to maintain the fragile five-month-old Ulster cease-fire, which seems in danger of collapse. The plan was announced in the House of Commons by Merlyn Rees, the government's secretary for Northern Ireland, who said:

"I cannot commit myself at this stage to a specific date, but I hope that the situation will progress sufficiently to enable all detainees to be out by Christmas."

For British officials, the release of the remaining 246 internees is a risky move. On the one hand, it is geared to shore up the truce by meeting a key demand of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing. On the other, there is fear that the release will lead eventually to a resumption of major violence in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Rees's statement evoked protests from Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland. Harry West, head of the province's Unionist party, accused him of "reinforcing the ranks of the IRA." Thomas Passmore, chief of Belfast's Orangemen, said he was "disgusted." And Glen Barr, leader of a strike that wrecked an attempt at power sharing between Protestants and Catholics, said he was "practically convinced that Mr. Rees had made a deal with the Provos."

AP

Merlyn Rees

IRA leaders as well as a sizable body of moderate Catholics in Ulster, have maintained that internment without trial was a weapon used indiscriminately against Catholics. The old Northern Ireland government, with the support of the British, invoked emergency powers of preventive detention on Aug. 9, 1971, in an effort to quell terrorism gripping the British province.

Instead, internment provoked an explosion of terror over the following year, when Britain took over administration of Ulster. Internment also estranged the Catholic community from the government and led to highly emotive charges of torture by the British Army. At the peak of internment, around December, 1972, more than 900 men were held under the Special Powers Act; virtually all of the detainees were Catholic.

Mr. Rees made it clear that the government would attempt to use the courts to deal with terrorist suspects. "What matters to me is those who go through the courts," he said, adding: "Our aim is to dismantle detention. If there was a full-scale armed insurrection as there was before, I will use the law."

"I'm not in business to keep people locked up forever," he said.

Although the Labor government had urged a release of prisoners held under internment, the statement by Mr. Rees produced the first timetable for ending the policy.

The current cease-fire began on Feb. 10, although violence has continued in Northern Ireland. Within the last two weeks, four soldiers have been killed, a 16-year-old boy has died in gunfire and IRA snipers have been increasingly active.

What the IRA has demanded is both an end to internment and a British commitment to leave Northern Ireland, where two-thirds of the 1.5 million inhabitants are Protestants. The IRA's long-term goal is the unification of Ireland.

At this point, however, moderates in the North and most officials in Dublin are convinced that a British troop pullout would ensnare Northern Ireland in virtual civil war.

Prospects seem dim for an immediate political settlement in Ulster. A constitutional convention, set to resume late next week and created to design a new form of political administration in Northern Ireland, is expected to reach an impasse. The British government has indicated that the new administration for the province must involve some power sharing among moderates, Protestant loyalists and militants and Catholic republican factions.

United Press International

TOWARD COOPERATION—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France signing communiqué at the end of the Saudi's visit to Paris.

U.S. Astronauts Splash Down to End Apollo Era

ABOARD USS NEW ORLEANS, July 24 (AP).—Three astronauts returned safely to earth today after a voyage in orbit with Soviet cosmonauts. The splashdown ended the Apollo era of space exploration.

The astronauts, Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton, rode their Apollo craft through a long blazing arc across the Pacific skies and splashed down safely at 2118 GMT, 330 miles west of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. "Everything went great," Gen. Stafford said. "It was a great ending to the Apollo project."

The astronauts' Apollo craft was lowered by crane to the deck of this prime recovery ship only 40 minutes after it splashed. The astronauts, dressed in rust-colored space suits and wearing baseball-style caps, looked haggard but walked easily and snapped smart salutes at white-uniformed naval officers.

President Ford, in a call to the ship from the White House, told the spacemen that their mission "adds a new dimension to international cooperation and this is extremely important now and in the days ahead."

Thus ended a space voyage of international cooperation, of new scientific exploration of the universe and the finale to a pioneering age for the spacecraft system which first carried man to the moon.

"It was so much fun the past nine days," said Mr. Slayton, who waited 16 years for his first space trip. "I hate to go back to work again."

Mr. Brand, another space rookie, told the shipboard crowd: "I've wondered all these years what this day would be like. It is a great feeling."

In their brief talk, President Ford called Gen. Stafford "an oldtimer in space" and the astronaut replied, "Maybe, some day, we can take you up there in the shuttle."

Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram of congratulations to Mr. Ford that said "the flight of the Soyuz and Apollo spaceships is of historic significance as a symbol of the current progress of easing of international tension and improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

Apollo's final return to earth from space was flawless.

"This baby is right on," said Gen. Stafford as his craft fell toward the ocean.

Moments later, the cone-shaped Apollo came into view of television cameras aboard the prime recovery ship, the helicopter carrier New Orleans.

The spacecraft swung gently beneath three main parachutes, red and white cloth mushrooms, and slowly descended through a clear blue sky.

"Contact!" announced Gen. Stafford, a veteran astronaut home from his fourth space voyage.

The craft turned over in the gently tossing Pacific and a television view showed clearly the fire-scarred bottom of the spaceship. Inflation bags activated by the astronauts forced the craft upright and it bobbed in the water, reflecting sunlight off its silver hull.

Helicopters quickly hovered over the spacecraft.

The astronauts started their journey home with a seven-second

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Salyut Return Expected Today

MOSCOW, July 24 (Reuters).—Two Soviet cosmonauts orbiting the earth aboard the Salyut-4 space station will return to earth within the next 24 hours, ending a flight of two months and a day, it was learned here tonight.

The information was drawn from a Tass news agency report which said that the two men, Vitaly Sevastiyanov and Lt. Col. Pyotr Klimuk, had test-fired the braking engine of their Soyuz ferry vehicle—a maneuver carried out exactly 24 hours before landing.

Sharper Winter Rise Seen

Jobless Rate in Britain Tops 1 Million; Recession Worsens

By Peter Kilborn

LONDON, July 24 (NYT).—Unemployment topped one million last month and leading economists predict that 1.5 million Britons will be without work next winter as the country heads into its worst recession since the 1930s.

The June jobless rate was announced today by the Employment Ministry. The rate, which is politically dangerous in itself, further complicates the Labor government's struggle to control double-digit inflation.

Sir Montague Finniston, chairman of the government-owned British Steel Corp., said this week that his mills were operating at 50 to 55 per cent of capacity. They have not been so idle since 1933.

Automobile sales are likely to run 45 per cent below their 1972 peak of 1.7 million, an economic forecasting group predicted. Industrial production is now running 8 per cent behind its level of two years ago.

Labor Regime Squeezed.

These developments have placed Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey in a delicate spot. Their new anti-inflationary program freezing wage increases to £6 ($13) a week may succeed in bringing down the current 26.1-per-cent rate of consumer price increases. It may also buttress industry to respond to a recovery from the recession by freeing funds for investment that might otherwise go to higher and higher wages.

But it could also spawn higher unemployment because the program shuns increases in public spending that could help create new jobs. Further, it will squeeze consumer incomes because prices will run ahead of wage increases for several more months.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Healey will find themselves up against demands from the opposition Conservatives, their own left wing and some of the labor unions to abandon the program.

The early reaction today to the unemployment results was relatively mild. A Conservative member of Parliament, James Prior, cited the "total failure of the government to deal with inflation" but he said there would be "no hysterical reaction" from his party.

The rise in unemployment was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Doctors Say Mrs. Peron's Health Worse

BUENOS AIRES, July 24 (UPI).—The health of President Isabel Peron has worsened, her private physicians said in a medical bulletin today.

The bulletin was made public amid growing expectancy that Mrs. Peron will ask for a leave of absence.

It said the President "hadn't received sufficient rest during her convalescence because of her work load." Mrs. Peron was ill with influenza last week, according to her doctors.

The doctors said in the bulletin that the President has to limit her activities and that she met only with the head of the air force, Gen. Hector Luis Fautario, this morning.

Official confirmation of her worsening health followed official denials that she would ask for a leave.

Mrs. Peron's fragile hold on the government weakened with the removal of her hand-picked successor.

Raul Lastiri, head of the Chamber of Deputies, resigned under fire yesterday, four days after his father-in-law, Jose Lopez Rega, Mrs. Peron's close adviser, left the country.

Strikes were reported in many parts of the nation as labor unrest continued to grow in opposition to the economic policies of the government.

The new economy minister, Pedro Bonanni, in a desperate bid for labor support, froze all prices at their present levels and appealed to politicians and labor leaders for proposals to save the collapsing economy.

But Say Vital Differences Remain

Top Israeli Leaders Respond Favorably to Cairo's Points

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 24 (NYT).—Senior Israeli officials today described Egypt's latest proposals for a new Sinai accord as "serious and well considered" but added that important differences remained to be overcome on several issues.

Substantial negotiating remains to be completed, the officials said, before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger could attempt more shuttle diplomacy. Such a trip is not expected before the second half of next month.

The Egyptian proposals, including a map detailing Cairo's recommendation for a new cease-fire line, were received here today from Washington. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the two other members of Israel's negotiating team, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres, met briefly in Tel Aviv tonight to consider the new proposals. They are expected to meet again tomorrow.

The Cabinet is expected to discuss the Egyptian proposals at its regular meeting on Sunday before a reply is sent to Washington.

Officials familiar with the Egyptian plan said it was more a set of counterproposals than a point-by-point reply to the latest Israeli ideas for a settlement, which were conveyed to Cairo last week.

Although the gaps on many issues had been narrowed, a senior policy-maker said, the only point on which both sides agreed completely was the duration of a new accord.

It would last for three years

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Far-Ranging Deal Set by Paris, Saudis

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 24 (IHT).—France and Saudi Arabia today agreed on a program costing between 6 billion and 8 billion francs ($1.39 billion and $1.85 billion) for unspecified economic development. Some informed sources said that Saudi Arabia granted Paris the deal at least partly in return for France's plan to build a Mirage aircraft plant in Egypt.

A cooperation agreement signed here following four days of talks between Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia and French leaders said only that the agreement covered "industrial, energy, agricultural, scientific and technical" cooperation.

The French Prime Minister's office indicated that it included economic agreements between individual companies and embraced all forms of energy, among them nuclear power for peaceful purposes. Neither French nor Saudi sources would be more specific.

But other sources said much of the money would be used to finance the pan-Arab aircraft industry that some Arab leaders have been advocating. The plan reportedly calls for Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to finance construction of the Mirage plant in Egypt. The emirates' leader, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan of Abu Dhabi, visited here earlier this month for talks with the French.

Saudi Arabia already has purchased 45 Mirage F-1 planes from France for Egypt as Cairo seeks to decrease its dependence on the Soviet Union. The Egyptians also have been talking with Great Britain about possible British participation in the Arab armaments projects.

The French were unusually mysterious about today's agreement, even about the choice of words to describe it. The Foreign Ministry denied that it was a Saudi loan to France but an hour later Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade told Agence France-Presse that it was a "6-billion-to-8-billion-franc loan for between 7 and 10 years." Prince Fahd canceled a scheduled press conference this afternoon on the agreement.

Various Arab spokesmen, in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egypt Queries Direct-Talks Bid

Kissinger Says Israeli Stand No Obstacle to Sinai Accord

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he does not view Israel's call for "face-to-face negotiations" with Egypt as a hindrance to a Sinai settlement.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that both sides are making "a serious attempt" to reach an agreement. "If they continue to work in this way, there is a possibility of a settlement," he said on Capitol Hill.

At the State Department, officials said Egypt had been notified by U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statement yesterday that final details would have to be resolved directly with Egypt.

"We don't have any problem with Israel and Egypt has not complained," spokesman Robert Funseth said.

Mr. Kissinger said he did not have the impression that Mr. Rabin's remarks "constituted an added demand."

"I don't believe this represents an additional obstacle," Mr. Kissinger added.

Meanwhile, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen confirmed that President Ford has written a letter to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad but declined to make public its contents.

Mr. Assad has been seeking assurance that, after any Sinai accord is reached, there will be a prompt start on negotiations on the Syrian front.

In Cairo, Egyptian officials said today that Israel would be "double-crossing the United States" if it insisted on direct, face-to-face negotiations with Egypt.

They said they were uncertain what Israel meant by its latest demand and hoped the Israelis were not putting a new obstacle in the way of an interim agreement.

In another development, Mr. Kissinger indicated that a pending compromise to provide a scaled-down missile air-defense system for Jordan is unacceptable to Jordan's King Hussein and has collapsed.

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that the general chances for peace in the Middle East remain good.

Emerging from a private meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Kissinger said the State Department is continuing to request the full complement of 14 batteries of the advanced Hawk missile air-defense system for Jordan.

Arab Boycott

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI).—Jordan has apparently agreed not to discriminate against U.S. firms that have Jews on their boards of directors, a State Department official said today.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Sidney Sober wrote Commerce Secretary Rogers Morton to report that U.S. government officials in Jordan had received assurances from Jordanian leaders on the policy.

UN Votes Extension

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 24 (AP).—The Security Council voted 13-0 tonight to extend the mandate of the UN Emergency Force in Sinai for three months until Oct. 24.

Premier Reportedly Backed

Army in Lisbon Seeks Unity In Advance of Major Meeting

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, July 24 (NYT).—Army representatives met today in a move to restore the unity and authority of the military leadership which has been shaken in the current political crisis.

The army assembly met behind closed doors but sources said the leaders showed support for Premier Gen. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, a Communist sympathizer and the central figure in the crisis.

Portugal's moderate President, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, has told sources that he will support the controversial Premier because his disavowal would mean "a blow against the revolution of the armed forces."

Portugal's two main parties, the Socialists and the centrist Popular Democrats, have asked for the dismissal of Premier Goncalves whom they accuse of favoring a Communist take-over in Portugal.

A number of army and air-force officers are also said to be hostile to the Premier.

[The Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Carlos Fabiao, told the army assembly that it was necessary to "regroup to truly rethink and reaffirm discipline, to make units more cohesive and... to re-establish discipline in the country itself," AP reported.

[Gen. Fabiao said that national discipline was in "a very sensitive phase." Apparently referring to divisions within the ruling Armed Forces Movement, he said "partisan struggles" could weaken the military.]

The Armed Forces Movement is to hold its assembly tomorrow to make major decisions on the course of Portugal's leftist revolution. The 240 members of the movement are said to be divided on the continuation of Gen. Goncalves as Premier and support from the army delegates meeting today is considered crucial.

Tension in Azores

As the military leaders wrestled with a two-week-old government crisis, there were reports of growing tension in the Azores Islands where the United States has an air base. There is said to be a strong secessionist movement opposed to the leftist policies of Lisbon.

Meanwhile, the organ of the Armed Forces Movement that will be distributed tomorrow took a conciliatory stand on the confrontation with the political parties and urged them to put aside their differences and get on with the reconstruction of the country.

The military's bulletin, called Movimento, declared that the Socialist party and the Communist party "are two political forces with worthy political programs" and went on to say that, "without these forces, socialism in Portugal will not be possible."

Allegedly Led to 2 Aborted Plots in 1970

Nixon Reportedly Told CIA to Halt Allende

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—President Richard Nixon authorized the CIA to make a last-ditch, all-out effort in September, 1970, to keep Salvador Allende from becoming president of Chile, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

As a result of that assignment, the sources said, the CIA became involved in the planning of two military coups d'etat, both of which included a proposal to kidnap Gen. René Schneider, chief of staff of the Chilean Army.

The kidnapping of Gen. Schneider might have given the Chilean military a justification for declaring martial law and taking over the government.

The sources said that the CIA tried later to stop the execution of one plan. But it went forward and Gen. Schneider was killed by Chilean military plotters in the kidnap attempt.

In the other plot, the agency was said to have supplied insurgents with three machine guns and with tear-gas grenades. When it was discerned that the plot could not get broad political support, it was halted and the guns were later returned to the CIA unused, the sources said.

Henry Kissinger, then Mr. Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, was briefed about the first plot on Oct. 13, 1970, by Thomas Karamessines, the CIA's chief of covert operations, the sources said. Mr. Karamessines reportedly told Mr. Kissinger the plot had little chance of success. The two agreed it should be halted.

Mr. Kissinger has told President Ford of this plot, administration sources said, but has said he did not know that the CIA was negotiating with yet another group. Intelligence sources said, however, that agency officials felt Mr. Nixon's orders to block Mr. Allende, which were strongly worded, constituted a blanket authorization for their activities.

Reports in The New York Times last fall indicated that the CIA was involved in efforts to stop Mr. Allende from assuming the presidency. But in those accounts and in subsequent congressional hearings the efforts appeared to be limited to the secret financing of opposition parties and labor unions. The latest disclosures are the first confirmation that Mr. Nixon and the CIA contemplated military coups or the violent takeover of the Chilean government.

Judicial Review

This new information, with copies of congressional testimony in 1973 by Richard Helms, then director of the CIA, have been forwarded to the Department of Justice for study on whether the contradictions may constitute perjury, the sources confirmed.

Meanwhile, Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, announced yesterday that the committee would call Mr. Kissinger

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Greece Probes Athens Rioting

ATHENS, July 24 (Reuters).—Greeks today celebrated the first anniversary of the collapse of the seven-year-old military government as police probed yesterday's rioting in the capital, believed by many Athenians to have been started by sympathizers of the deposed junta.

More than 100 persons were hurt in riots that started when police clashed with 2,000 building workers who were marching for pay increases.

An authoritative source said the incidents had been organized by sympathizers of the 21 army officers who are being tried on charges of conspiring to restore the junta last February.

Ford Sees 'Irreparable Damage'

House Keeps Embargo on Arms for Turkey

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The House today killed, 223 to 206, the administration's bill to resume some arms deliveries to Turkey. The White House had hoped the measure would help bring about a Greek-Turkish settlement on Cyprus.

President Ford said he was deeply disappointed by the House refusal to lift the embargo and added that the vote "can only do the most serious and irreparable damage to vital national security interests of the United States."

In a statement issued after the House vote, Mr. Ford said that not only would it affect "normally excellent relations" with Turkey, and Turkey's NATO status, but also U.S. efforts to reach a settlement between Greece and Turkey over the Cyprus issue.

"It will also seriously affect important interests elsewhere," Mr. Ford said, although he did not spell out what these interests were.

The bill was defeated by an appeal to the principle that the rule of law was involved—that Turkey violated an agreement and U.S. law when it used U.S. arms to invade Cyprus last summer. There was an assist from the fact that congressmen have more Greek than Turkish constituents. The crowded galleries burst into applause when the vote was announced.

New Try Uncertain

Rep. Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said he did not know whether the bill could be revived. There will be no discussions until President Ford returns from his forthcoming trip to Helsinki, where he may talk to the premiers of Greece and Turkey, Rep. Morgan said. With Congress heading for recess, the action today effectively bars attempts to end the embargo until the fall.

Last July, after a Greek-led coup had toppled the government of Cyprus, Turkey invaded the island. It now occupies about 40 per cent of the territory, and nearly 200,000 Greek Cypriots are refugees. After a series of overwhelming anti-Turkey votes in Congress late last year, U.S. arms aid to Turkey was cut off on Feb. 5, since no substantial progress had been made in settling the island dispute.

The arms ban was intended to force action toward a settlement but it has not. Turkey also has talked of ousting the United States from its military and intelligence-gathering bases in Turkey.

The Senate has voted 41 to 40 to repeal the arms ban but the House was known to be more difficult. A carefully constructed "compromise" was unveiled three weeks ago at a White House breakfast, where President Ford tried to sell it to 140 House members.

The bill which the House shot down would have permitted delivery to Turkey of $185 million in planes and other arms already

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Four Charged With Killings In Honduras

9 Bodies Discovered In a 120-Foot Well

By Joseph Novitski

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 24 (WP).—Two army officers and two landowners were charged yesterday with murdering nine persons, one a U. S. priest, and stuffing their bodies down a 120-foot well after a peasant protest march had been broken up last month.

The decomposing bodies of the victims including two women and two priests were discovered last week. A military commission had ordered the well dug out. The commission, which filed the charges on behalf of the Honduran military government, said in a statement that the four accused would be tried along with at least five suspected accomplices, who, it is believed, are under detention.

The maximum sentence for murder in Honduras is 20 years.

Setting of Tension

The murders occurred in a setting of tension between landowners, upset by government proposals for agrarian reform and suspicious of Catholic social action, and well organized peasant groups pushing for faster land reform.

Now a crop-killing drought, following last year's destruction by a hurricane, has begun to threaten hunger in the uplands of Honduras.

The government of Col. Juan Melgar asserted that the violence, in which a total of 15 persons died June 25, arose out of a plot by a National Landowners Federation. The army men involved, it said, had acted on their own.

Church leaders have excommunicated those involved in the murder of the priests, the Rev. Michael Cypher, 35, of Medford, Wis., who had been in Honduras a year and a half, and the Rev. Ian Betancourt, a Colombian who arrived last year.

The statement by the military commission agreed largely with the church's version.

The church, in an account confirmed by other sources, has asserted that the two priests and two women probably had nothing to do with the march. Father Cypher was arrested in Juticalpa, capital of Olancho Province, long after the march had left.

United Press International.

Bobbies protect Reginald Prentice on his arrival at meeting of Labor militants.

Rebellion in Constituency

Leftist Laborites Rebuff Wilson Colleague

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, July 24 (NYT).—A small but determined group of militants dealt a blow last night to the career of one of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's senior ministers and to Mr. Wilson's own efforts to unify the Labor party.

By a margin of 29 to 19, the general management committee of the East London constituency of Newham North East voted to drop Reginald Prentice, the minister for overseas development, as its candidate in the next general election.

Mr. Prentice vowed to remain in his seat in the House of Commons and in his Cabinet post until another national election was called. In the meantime, he has one avenue of appeal—to the party's national executive committee.

In a statement Tuesday, the Prime Minister pledged to intervene personally at the national committee level to rescue Mr. Prentice's career if the vote went against him. But the national committee is presently controlled by anti-Prentice left-wingers.

The crucial votes against Mr. Prentice last night were delivered mainly by young workers and intellectuals in the largely working-class dockside area who had infiltrated the party machinery and seized control from older, more complacent Prentice supporters.

Their essential grievance against Mr. Prentice was that he had not displayed sufficient loyalty to their concept of "pure socialism." In particular, they were angry at Mr. Prentice's reluctance to support workers who had been disciplined for striking, for his willingness to appear on the same platform with Conservatives during the recent Common Market campaign and his reluctance to push vigorously for the full nationalization of industry.

The vote represented a substantial blow to Mr. Wilson's personal prestige, in part because he had gone out of his way to appeal to the local committee to keep their member in Parliament. As Mr. Prentice left the meeting, ringed by policemen, part of a crowd chanted: "Now sack Wilson."

Mr. Prentice described some of the speeches against him as "hostile and most unfair." "I am very disappointed but not surprised," he said, adding that he regarded what had happened as an "important national decision."

Mr. Prentice declared as more than 100 reporters milled around: "This is a bad day for the Labor party. It is a bad day, too, for democracy. Yet it could, in the long run, turn out to be a good day if it alerts moderates to the fact that they must involve themselves in the fight."

Some observers felt that the vote would encourage similar acts of defiance by militant members of the left wing of the Labor party against moderate or centrist Labor members of Parliament.

Finally, the vote seems likely to embarrass Mr. Wilson at precisely the moment when—on a much broader issue—he is attempting to win the support of leftist elements of the labor unions for his new wage policy aimed at reducing Britain's inflation rate by limiting future wage increases to £6 ($13.20) a week.

Poor Neighborhood

The vote followed nearly three hours of angry debate in a small, dingy house in a poor neighborhood that Mr. Prentice has represented for 18 years.

Surrounded by boarded and condemned shops, isolated among the towering new blocks of low-income housing around it, the building seemed to symbolize and even sharpen the differences between the young militants who had seized control of Mr. Prentice's district and the aloof, comfortably dressed minister himself.

Most observers agree that one reason for Mr. Prentice's startling defeat was his failure to keep in close touch with his constituency during the last few years.

But they also see him as the victim of a system which permits dedicated minorities to control the selection and careers of candidates for Parliament.

In safe districts, candidates are chosen not by U.S.-style primaries but by local committees. By the same token, however, these committees can also deflect if not end a member's career, regardless of what rank-and-file voters feel. Mr. Prentice won more than 70 per cent of the vote in Newham North East in the general election in October.

Some of Mr. Prentice's colleagues saw in his defeat last night an analogue to the ability of strategically placed unions to derail if not wholly destroy government efforts to make broad policy. These same officials have made no secret of their fear that militant action by a few unions could wreck Mr. Wilson's new wage policy.

"The decision will gravely damage Labor's credibility with millions of our supporters who put us in power," Neville Sandelson, a Labor member of Parliament, said last night.

"The issues go far beyond Reg Prentice himself and his political future. The vast mass of Labor's supporters wish to vote for the people who genuinely reflect the broad mainstream of opinion in their communities."

Mr. Prentice had received the support of 14 Cabinet colleagues and nearly 200 Labor members of Parliament.

Esso Italiana Admits Large Political Gifts

$42 Million Paid Out; Recipients Not Named

ROME, July 24 (UPI).—Esso Italiana said yesterday that it paid 28 billion or 30 billion lire (about $42 million to $45 million) to Italian political groups and news media before 1972 but was not in a position to say who got how much.

Company president Aldo Sala told a news conference that his predecessor, Vincenzo Cazzaniga, made political payments—some of them not authorized by the Exxon parent company—from 1963 to 1972.

Echoing a statement made by Exxon controller Archie Monroe to a Senate committee in Washington, Mr. Sala said "all contributions of a political nature ceased in 1972."

Mr. Sala said that, according to information from Mr. Cazzaniga, some of the money went to groups associated with political parties but the only elements to determine who got how much were "guesses, hearsay and confidential memos."

"Under the circumstances, up to this moment we are not objectively in a position to establish the amount of all contributions of a political nature nor an accurate list of final recipients," Mr. Sala said.

There have been numerous allegations in news media, parliament and the courts that oil companies and other financial interests made secret contributions to Italian political parties in return for business advantages.

11 Die in German Crash

HAMBURG, July 24 (Reuters).—Eleven persons were killed and 70 injured in Tuesday's train collision here, a railroad spokesman said yesterday.

United Press International.

Soyuz cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov at news conference in Moscow.

Contradicting Ground Crew

Cosmonaut Calls Dockings 'Flawless'

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, June 24.—In contrast to what Soviet ground controllers said last week, Soyuz engineer Valeri Kubasov said today that both of the Soyuz-Apollo dockings during the joint flight were "carried out flawlessly."

"There was some slight difficulty due to the rotation of the craft" after the second docking, he told a press conference, but "it presented no danger to the spacecraft or the docking unit."

Soyuz pilot Alexei Leonov, while not mentioning the docking directly, said the entire mission went off "smooth as a peeled egg, as my friend Tom Stafford [Apollo commander] likes to say."

Last week Moscow mission controllers complained to the press that the hard second docking caused them anxiety and concern, strained shock absorbers to their limits, set up oscillations that took 40 seconds to damp out and even implied they feared the impact might have caused a pressure leak in Soyuz.

Questions Ignored

Attempts to explore this difference between cosmonauts and ground staff were unavailing. During the 2 1/2-hour press conference, the first by the Soyuz crew since landing Monday, written questions on the subject were ignored by Soviet ministry press chief Vsevolod Sofinsky, who officiated.

Among the few other noteworthy items that emerged from the session were:

• Soviet and American space officials will meet in December to discuss and agree on future joint efforts, according to Lt. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, Soviet cosmonaut training chief. His words implied that some kind of follow-on project has been agreed on in principle, although its precise nature has still to be worked out.

• The Soyuz crew surprised visiting astronauts in orbit by pulling out two tubes labeled "Moscow vodka" for the first meal together. The Americans seemed willing to take a nip. "We said we couldn't take it back to earth," said Maj. Gen. Leonov—but when upended, it was only borscht.

Brig. Gen. Stafford seems to have played a counterprank. Looking down on France with Gen. Leonov, the American said that nation seemed intensely interested in their flight because millions of telescope lenses appeared to be trained on them. When Gen. Leonov looked, Gen. Stafford said he guessed it was just that all the Frenchmen were toasting the crews with upturned champagne glasses.

Socialist Promotion

If there was little news from the press conference, there was lots of socialist self-promotion.

The first hour was taken up by speeches—by the acting president of the Academy of Sciences, the flight director, the cosmonaut trainer and finally (the shortest ones) by the crew.

Soviet television stopped broadcasting the conference when the questions and answers began, which was just as well. Viewers would have gotten even less information than usual from the tube.

A Soviet forestry magazine correspondent reported that timber workers will plant a million pine and fir trees in honor of the cosmonauts, spreading them over 97 square kilometers, or a square kilometer for every orbit, and what message did the crew have for the timber workers?

"I hope all the trees thrive," said Gen. Leonov, before launching into praise for all the lumbermen and farmers of the world.

At the end of 150 minutes of equally pertinent questions with Mr. Sofinsky screening the written requests and picking those correspondents allowed to use a microphone, only one U.S. correspondent had been recognized.

© Los Angeles Times.

3 Astronauts Splash Down, Concluding the Apollo Era

(Continued from Page 1)

rocket burst that settled the Apollo into the grasp of the earth's atmosphere.

The rocket burst was in darkness over the Indian Ocean and the craft streaked like a meteor over Australia and the Pacific.

At 75 miles above the earth, the spacecraft was scorched by the friction of its high-speed plunge.

Moments later, small parachutes snapped into the wind, slowing the craft to 125 miles an hour. At 10,000 feet, the three main parachutes unfolded and the ship fell to the ocean.

After splashdown, frogmen leaped into the ocean to attach a raft and a flotation collar. One of the black-garbed swimmers looked through a spacecraft window and gave a thumbs-up sign, the signal that all was well.

The splashdown ended the use of the Apollo spacecraft system which first carried man to the moon. It also concluded the last U.S. space mission for at least four years. The next astronaut to go into space will be at the controls of the space shuttle, a reusable ship resembling an airplane that will first fly in 1979.

The mission is also one of beginnings.

Gen. Stafford, Mr. Slayton and Mr. Brand linked their Apollo craft with a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft and worked in space for two days with the Soviet cosmonauts, Maj. Gen. Alexei Leonov and Valeri Kubasov.

It was the first meeting in orbit of the two spacefaring nations and may open an age of cooperation in space.

Apollo also returned to earth with new treasures of science. Using instruments and cameras, astronauts probed stars in distant parts of the universe and photographed earth's features.

Age of Exploration

The Apollo era established for man a new age of exploration. In 14 manned missions, the Apollo spaceship six times carried men to the moon, ferried them to a space station for weeks of scientific work and formed a bridge of space cooperation with the Russians.

Ahead for the U.S. space program are four years of design, development and testing for the space shuttle, the reflyable rocket plane that will operate and land much like a plane.

But after the shuttle is flying, officials visualize scores of missions involving the United States, Russia and other nations as well.

The shuttle, Gen. Stafford said in a news conference, will enable man to establish space as "a medium to work that can benefit people on earth."

Accomplishments Praised

Experts already are praising the scientific accomplishments of the final Apollo mission.

An experiment aboard the spaceship may have created a new field of astronomy with the discovery of a source of extreme ultraviolet radiation outside the solar system for the first time. Scientists are not yet sure what the discovery means but it could uncover new secrets of the universe.

House Keeps Ban on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

contracted for and would have permitted further cash sales later of arms the President determines are necessary for Turkey to fulfill its responsibilities as a NATO partner.

All House leaders except majority leader Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., supported the bill as a possible way to get the Cyprus talks moving, as a means of preserving the strength of NATO, whose southeastern anchor is Turkey, and as a possible way to end the suffering of Cypriot refugees.

But Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., a leader of the long fight against aid to Turkey, told the House the issue was "whether the rule of law or pragmatism shall prevail." The United States would be submitting to "blackmail," opponents said, if it resumed arms deliveries because Turkey had threatened to close down U.S. bases.

Ky Lays Blame For Saigon's Fall On Paris Regime

FULLERTON, Calif., July 24 (UPI).—Former South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky has blamed the French government for the fall of Saigon and said that there was growing resistance to the new Communist regime.

In a press conference, Mr. Ky said that it was the French government, through its ambassador, which convinced the United States to pull out during the final days of Saigon. He did not elaborate.

He said that the Communists have not won the allegiance of the South Vietnamese people. He said that there was an armed resistance force of about 12,000 in South Vietnam.

"I don't know if it is wise to let the enemy know about some activities," he said. "One thing I can tell you is there is a resistance now, particularly south in the Mekong River Delta."

Mr. Ky said that he was presently serving as a liaison between the U.S. government and Vietnamese refugees in efforts to speed the movement of the refugees into society here.

Mr. Ky said that he is hitting the lecture trail. He has hired a professional booking agent and his fee is $2,500 a lecture, Mr. Ky said.

Asked if he planned to use the money to help his fellow refugees, Mr. Ky said, "No, the money is my personal affair."

Far-Ranging Deal Set by Paris, Saudis

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, have been indicating that it was time the Arab countries created their own armaments industry to reduce their vulnerability to future arms embargoes. In 1967 France imposed on Middle East belligerents an arms embargo, which, while aimed at Israel, included Egypt. The present government has lifted that embargo.

Although until now an Arab armaments industry has been only a rumor, privately opposition has been expressed, particularly by Iran. Nor is it likely to be well received in Moscow and Washington.

Earlier Deal

Prince Fahd, the Saudi strongman who is first deputy premier and brother of King Khaled, vowed in one of his first policy statements three months ago to continue an arms buildup in "defense of the Arab nations and the Arab cause." The Saudis had reported a $924-million arms deal with France last December, mostly for missiles and tanks.

The French have been seeking to balance exchanges with the Saudis, their principal oil suppliers. Last year France had a $2.31-billion deficit with Saudi Arabia.

French sources today indicated that it was impossible to go into the details of the agreement before a joint Franco-Saudi commission meets, probably this fall.

Yesterday, Jordan's King Hussein indicated he might turn to the Europeans for his arms if the U.S. Congress succeeds in cutting back on the number of surface-to-air missiles Washington has promised him. "We shall not hesitate to obtain all we need from any other source willing to supply us," he said.

Associated Press.

LIKENESS—President Idi Amin of Uganda admires a statue of himself after unveiling it near Kampala.

Amin Claims He Can Liberate Africa and Defeat Israelis

KAMPALA, July 24 (UPI).—President Idi Amin said today that he was capable not only of liberating the African continent but also of leading the Arabs to victory over Israel.

Field Marshal Amin's remarks were reported on Radio Uganda as the Organization of African Unity began debate on the Middle East problem. The Palestine Liberation Organization asked the African leaders to support the Arab campaign for the expulsion of Israel from the United Nations.

The PLO circulated a document which accused Israel of flouting UN and OAU resolutions and endangering world peace.

An Islamic summit conference earlier this month launched the Arab campaign to expel Israel from the UN.

No Reply From Angola

As fighting flared anew in Angola, OAU spokesman Peter Onu said that the organization had still received no reply from the leaders of that country's three liberation movements to attend the OAU's summit meeting next week. The OAU wanted the Angolans to work out a permanent peace here under the guidance of the continent's leaders.

Mr. Onu told newsmen that the summit session would also discuss establishing a special seven-nation committee which would handle "the more judicious distribution of weapons" to Africa's various liberation movements.

In another development, Morocco and Mauritania failed to receive support from the OAU for their proposals to partition Spanish Sahara. The OAU, however, decided to grant observer status to the Spanish Sahara liberation movement, Polisario, which seeks independence as a sovereign state for the mineral-rich desert land.

Marshal Amin was quoted by the radio as saying that he was "capable of leading not only African troops, but also troops in Asia, Europe and the Arab world."

He added that he "can command African troops to liberate the continent from colonial domination and also Arab troops to liberate Arab lands from the Zionists."

Earlier this week, the President told newsmen that he was prepared to personally lead an African army to free South Africa and Rhodesia and that he had already trained "thousands of saboteurs" to wreak havoc in the south.

[Marshal Amin, in an interview published by the government newspaper Voice of Uganda, attacked the French presence in the Comoro Islands and in Djibouti, France's enclave in northeast Africa, AP reported.]

On previous occasions he has said that the Arabs could defeat Israel within days under his leadership.

Marshal Amin's remarks underscored the militancy of the current meeting, which is expected to adopt tough stands on both white minority regimes in Africa and on Israel.

Leaders Stay Away

DAR ES SALAAM, July 24 (Reuters).—Tanzania today announced that President Julius Nyerere would not attend next week's summit conference of the Organization of African Unity in Kampala because of his opposition to the rule of President Amin.

Sources here said Mozambique President Samora Machel would also stay away from the session because of moral and political opposition to Marshal Amin.

Top Israeli Leaders Respond Favorably to Cairo's Points

(Continued from Page 1)

and the mandate of the United Nations emergency force in the Sinai would be renewed annually.

There is also general understanding on a formula under which both sides would pledge to settle their differences by peaceful means.

Beyond that, however, there are gaps of greater or lesser dimension on every significant point, officials said.

On the Israeli withdrawal line, for instance, officials said there were differences "all along the line" between the Israeli and Egyptian maps. The Egyptians reportedly are seeking a deeper Israeli pullback in the area north of the Sinai passes and along the land corridor leading to the oil fields at Abu Rudeis. Cairo has also not yet formally accepted Israel's demand to retain the eastern slopes of the passes, but officials said today that that obstacle could probably be overcome once the other territorial disputes were ironed out.

There is also a continuing difference over the use of the road leading south from Suez to Abu Rudeis. Israel is seeking permission to use portions of the main north-south road along the corridor during certain hours. So far, Egypt has rejected such a proposal.

In addition, Egypt reportedly has not agreed to the U.S. proposal that U.S. technicians be stationed in several electronic surveillance stations in the Sinai passes. That idea was initially put forward as an added assurance to Israel that the agreement would be honored by both sides but Egypt reportedly has some reservations.

Israeli officials said today that most of the negotiating so far has been on territorial issues.

Even when those are resolved, important political aspects of the agreement will have to be addressed, the officials said, including Egyptian commitments to diminish the propaganda war against firms doing business with Israel.

With all of those items still to be concluded, the signing of a new agreement would not be likely before September, the officials said.

U.K. Jobless Hits 1 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

unexpected here until this week, when word of it leaked from the Treasury. Mr. Healey had predicted that worldwide inflation would send the country's jobless rate to a maximum of one million but not until late this year.

The Treasury now concedes that it is revising its estimates for the economy but declines to disclose its new forecasts.

One million unemployed in Britain represents 4.7 per cent of the labor force of about 23 million and 1.5 million would be 6.5 per cent.

The higher level, said Paul Ormerod, an economist at the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, is equivalent to a 9-per-cent unemployment rate in the United States, which uses different procedures to collect employment data.

Postwar British governments have made full employment an inviolate national priority. The rate has rarely exceeded 2.5 per cent. In the relatively severe recession in 1957 and 1958 it was held below 2 per cent.

2 Men, 1 a Policeman, Die in Paris Holdup

PARIS, July 24 (IHT).—A holdup here last night led to the death of two men—police Inspector Jacques Pottier, 25, who was shot in error by another policeman, and Elie Mallah, 39, killed by bandits when he resisted as they took 10,000 francs ($2,400) from him.

Inspector Pottier and other local police, acting on a tip, had trailed five suspected holdup men for several days and moved in to arrest them after they took the money from Mr. Mallah as he left his clothing store. Alerted by radio, a unit of the Anti-Gang Brigade arrived and one of its members shot the inspector, thinking he was a bandit. Three of the five suspects escaped and two were arrested.

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Removal of Old Arms Blocked

Political Ties Said to Hamper Pentagon's A-Plan in Europe

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—At the suggestion of the State Department, the Pentagon has delayed plans to remove obsolete nuclear warheads from Italy and Greece.

The Defense Department had directed the Army to remove all the warheads for Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missiles from the two countries by July 1. According to administration officials, however, the State Department intervened, saying that it would not be politically wise at this time to remove the warheads, believed to number in the hundreds, even though they were obsolete and no longer needed in the two countries.

To some officials in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill, the delay is an example of how nuclear warheads can assume a political importance far exceeding their military value.

For some time, senior Defense Department officials have felt that the United States should reduce and rearrange its stockpile of 7,000 nuclear warheads in Western Europe, saying that the weapons are too numerous and in some cases too old.

Congressional sources indicated that several months ago the Defense Department sent President Ford a plan to reduce and rearrange the stockpile. But administration officials said that, as in the case of other moves to carry out a reduction plan, political objections intervened.

The State Department reportedly feels that the nuclear stockpile should not be reduced until the Soviet Union agrees with NATO on a mutual reduction of conventional forces in Europe. The State Department's argument seems to be that the stockpile can be used as a bargaining chip.

In the post-Vietnam-war period, officials from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on down have emphasized that the United States must demonstrate national resolve and continuing support of its allies, and atomic commitments reflect that resolve.

In the case of Italy, the State Department is said to have asserted that the removal of the warheads might be construed as a sign that the United States had decided that Italy "was going Communist" and Washington was, therefore, beginning to cut back its military ties with Italy.

In the case of Greece, the officials reported, the removal of the warheads was held up while diplomats attempted to prevail upon Athens to rejoin the NATO command and pursued negotiations on continued U.S. use of bases in Greece. Greek officials have made it clear that removal of the warheads would hurt relations between Washington and Athens and would be interpreted as another sign of a pro-Turkish attitude.

At the time of the Greek-Turkish confrontation over Cyprus a year ago, the United States removed atomic warheads from Greek and Turkish fighter-bombers and transferred atomic warheads from Nike Hercules units manned by Greek forces.

When Greece withdrew its forces from the NATO military command last year a legal question arose as to whether the United States could station atomic warheads there for use by Greek forces. Under the 1954 Atomic Energy Law, atomic weapons may be stationed in a foreign country only under arrangements for mutual defense.

Again largely for political reasons, State Department officials have tended not even to raise this legal question and the atomic warheads have remained in Greece. In both Greece and Italy, the warheads, while officially under U.S. control, are assigned for use by the forces of the two nations and in some cases are actually mounted on the delivery weapons.

U.S. Aide Urges Smaller Carriers In Navy's Future

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The U.S. Navy must think smaller, not bigger, in considering any new class of aircraft carrier, the deputy secretary of defense said Tuesday.

William Clement jr., in making that comment in an interview after testifying before a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee, said that the U.S. Navy cannot afford to let carriers get any bigger or costlier than the Nimitz class now under construction.

"We may see the size coming down in the years ahead," Mr. Clements said, declaring that the Nimitz class represents the "maximum size" carrier that the United States should build.

The nuclear-powered Nimitz, Vinson and Eisenhower each are 1,092 feet long and displace 95,000 tons. The Nimitz, according to the Navy, cost $684 million, but the other two under construction are expected to run over $1 billion.

Pisa Tower Fall Is Fatal

PISA, July 24 (AP).—Henry Case, a 12-year-old student from Kirkland, Wash., died at a hospital here yesterday after falling from Pisa's Leaning Tower. He fractured his skull in the fall.

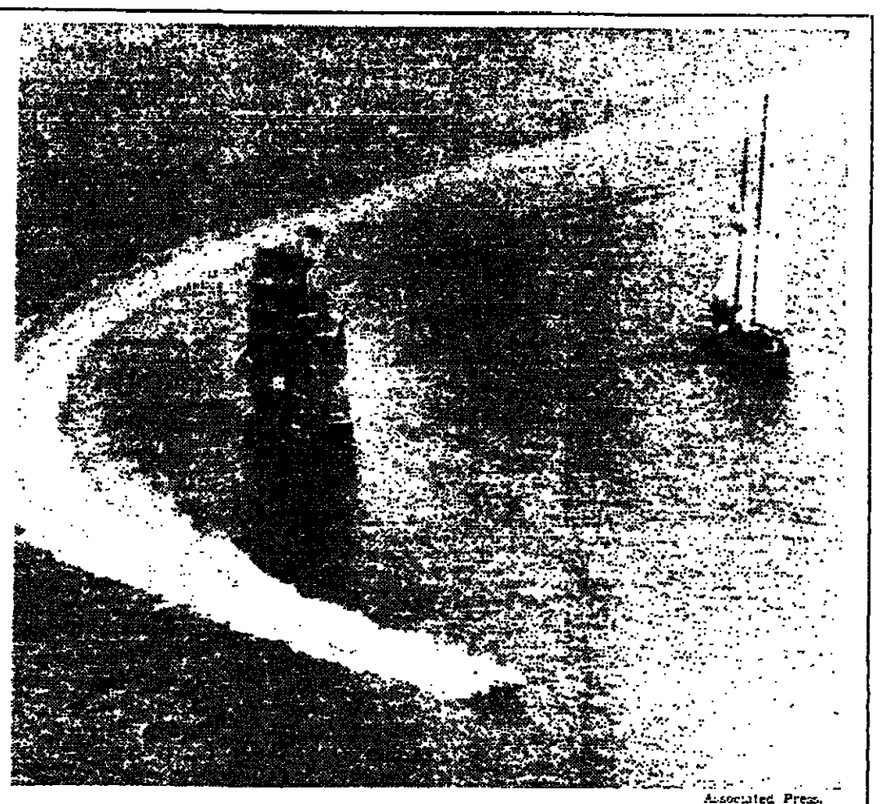
U.S. Priests Ask Women in Clergy

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP).—A group of 75 Roman Catholic priests launched a movement yesterday which will seek equal rights for women in society and the church, including ordination to the priesthood.

The group declared in a founding charter:

"Whatever has been our tradition and the cultural condition of previous eras in church life, our present faith and theology and our instincts for justice tell us that exclusion from the priesthood on the basis of sex is no longer a viable position.

"Such exclusion violates the justice we preach, frustrates the needs of our community for more adequate ministry and contradicts the call which is rising in the hearts of not a few women."



Associated Press.

IN NEW YORK HARBOR—A speedboat sends up a wake around the Barba Negra (left) and the Freedom, both of which will participate in a bicentennial event called Operation Sail. Built in Norway, the Barba Negra is now a Canadian cruise ship. The Freedom is used as a training vessel by the Baltimore Sea School.

Calls Rockefeller 'No. 1 Problem'

Ford Aide Says Reagan Is Ahead in South

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The head of President Ford's campaign committee said last night that Ronald Reagan leads the President in almost every Southern state and "the No. 1 problem" is Vice-President Rockefeller's place on the ticket.

Howard Callaway, who took over direction of the Ford campaign two weeks ago, said that, if Mr. Reagan became a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, he would start out ahead of Mr. Ford in California, Florida and "any Southern state," largely because of opposition to Mr. Rockefeller.

"You and I both know that if Rockefeller took himself out, it would help with the nomination" of the President, Mr. Callaway, former congressman from Georgia and secretary of the Army, told a group of reporters.

Mr. Callaway insisted that he was not leading a dump-Rockefeller movement but he said, "the President has told me very clearly he is keeping a very open mind on whom he will recommend" as his running-mate.

'High on Rockefeller'

Mr. Callaway noted that Mr. Ford has said repeatedly that "he's very high on Rockefeller." But he said, "It may be his judgment that he wants a younger man, as we're hearing from a great many people in the party." Mr. Rockefeller is 67.

Mr. Callaway said that "All the information I have is that Reagan," who last week authorized a campaign committee to raise money and organize on his behalf, "has not made up his mind" whether to challenge Mr. Ford.

But, he said, "We have to go on the assumption that the former governor of California is going to be a full-fledged, well-financed candidate."

Mr. Callaway said that he is inclined to recommend that Mr. Ford enter what are now scheduled as the first two primaries of the year—in New Hampshire and in Florida—even though "the deck is most stacked against him" in New Hampshire and Mr. Reagan is "very strong" in Florida.

The reference to New Hampshire reflected the criticism directed against Mr. Ford by conservative Republican Gov. Meldrim Thomson and the state's largest newspaper, the Manchester *Union-Leader*.

Mr. Callaway said Mr. Ford "can't skip the tough ones."

Mr. Callaway voiced the opinion that Mr. Ford could recover from the psychological effect of an early loss to Mr. Reagan in New Hampshire or Florida. "I've never felt that early momentum was so important," he said.

While conceding Mr. Reagan's advantage in the South, Mr. Callaway said Mr. Ford "is no worse than 60-40 down" in any of those states and "is coming up." He said he doubted that Mr. Reagan could win more than a third of the delegates to the convention.

Mr. Callaway said that in calls to likely Reagan delegates in the Southern states during the last two weeks, the Rockefeller problem was mentioned most often. He said some Southerners also were upset by the administration's willingness to accept extension of a voting rights bill limited to Southern states, even though Mr. Ford had written a letter saying that he thought it should be applied nationally.

He also said "the Reagan camp" in the South thought the request for a presidential appointment with exiled Soviet writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn "should have been granted immediately," a view he said he endorsed "from my perspective as the campaign manager."

But he said the Rockefeller problem is the only one that "will stay there," as far as the South is concerned. He said he had urged Mr. Rockefeller to travel to the South because "anyone who listens will discover he [Mr. Rockefeller] doesn't have horns."

He said that Republicans in his native Georgia had been "very, very impressed" by a recent Rockefeller visit but added that the top three party officials there had told him: "He did a fantastic job, they were very impressed and they still want him off the ticket."

Mr. Callaway met with a dozen reporters at what originally was billed as an off-the-record dinner but he personally authorized direct quotation of most of his remarks. He brought up the matter of Mr. Rockefeller's unpopularity in the South early in the discussion and it recurred frequently during the two-hour session.

Allegedly Led to 2 Aborted Plots in 1970

Nixon Reportedly Told CIA to Halt Allende

(Continued from Page 1)

to testify on the "line of authority implementing the Nixon policy toward Chile."

Government sources and sources within the intelligence community gave this report on the events of the fall of 1970:

On Sept. 15, 1970, 11 days after Mr. Allende, a Marxist, won the presidential elections by a plurality, Mr. Nixon called a secret meeting at the White House. It was attended by Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Helms and John Mitchell, then attorney general.

Out of Channels

The meeting was unusual because it was out of the normal channels of transmitting instructions to the CIA. Under the law and in practice CIA covert operations are passed on by the 40 Committee, a top-level White House security group, and transmitted through the National Security Council. It is unclear whether the matter ever reached the agenda of the committee.

Mr. Nixon was, a source said, "extremely anxious" about Mr. Allende's rise to power. Another source said he was "frantic" and told Mr. Helms in "strong language" that the CIA was not doing enough in the situation and it had better "come up with some ideas." He said that money was no object and authorized an initial expenditure of $10 million to unseat Mr. Allende.

Notes on the meeting, however, do not indicate that Mr. Nixon ever specifically ordered the CIA to arrange a coup d'état. But the "tone" of the meeting, a source said, was "Do everything you can."

The agency redoubled its efforts. Mr. Karamessines, deputy director for plans at the CIA and thus the chief covert operator, went to Chile himself, a source said.

On Oct. 13, 1970, Mr. Karamessines briefed Mr. Kissinger on the CIA's progress. He told Mr. Kissinger that Brig. Gen. Roberto Viaux, who had recently retired from the Chilean Army, was plotting to kidnap Gen. Schneider as the prelude to a military takeover. Mr. Karamessines said, however, that it was the opinion of the CIA that Gen. Viaux's project could not succeed. Mr. Kissinger told the CIA to "keep the pressure up" and keep the CIA's "assets" in Chile up to par. But he agreed that this plan should not go forward.

He told the agency to try to halt Gen. Viaux's plot. These sources said that CIA cable traffic, copies of which are in the hands of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, indicate that the CIA did make an effort to halt the plan.

Too Late

Nevertheless, Gen. Viaux's plot went forward. On Oct. 22, 48 hours before the Chilean Congress was scheduled to vote on Mr. Allende's election—the fact that he had not won a majority threw the decision into Congress—an attempt was made to kidnap Gen. Schneider. When it appeared the general was going to resist, these sources said, he was killed by three .45-caliber bullets, according to Chilean press accounts.

However, between the Oct. 13 meeting and the killing of Gen. Schneider on Oct. 22, these sources said, the CIA was negotiating with a separate group of plotters. A group of military officers under Gen. Camilo Valenzuela, then commander of the Santiago army garrison, was also planning to kidnap Gen. Schneider to pave the way for a military take-over.

The CIA, these sources said, at first had greater confidence in Gen. Valenzuela's plot. Accordingly, officials at the agency headquarters at Langley, Va., authorized the CIA station in Santiago to give the insurgents three machine guns and tear-gas grenades for use in a kidnapping attempt. The authorization was issued on Sunday, Oct. 24.

But within hours the CIA had ascertained that the Valenzuela coup could not get sufficient political support to succeed and that Jorge Alessandri of the rightist National Party, the runner-up in the election, would not accept the presidency. Nevertheless, apparently on the order of CIA officials in Santiago, the guns and tear gas were reportedly given to the conspirators. They were later returned to the agency unused.

Church Seeks More Time

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Sen. Church today asked the Senate to extend for six months the life of the Select Committee on Intelligence Activities after its Sept. 1 expiration.

"The delay resulting from slow turnover by the executive branch of documents requested by the committee and the unexpected requirement to deal with the question of assassinations has set back the committee's timetable by at least three months," Sen. Church told the Senate.

He asked also for an additional $500,000, bringing the committee's total budget to $1,250,000.

Vietnamese in U.S Sell Their Gold At $40,000 a Day

NEW YORK, July 24 (UPI).—The South Vietnamese are selling gold at a rate of more than $40,000 a day in the four refugee camps in the United States.

The two firms doing the most business—U.S. Silver Corp. of Van Nuys, Calif., and Deak-Perera International, Inc., of New York—have bought more than $3 million in refugee gold.

The price Tuesday was $198 a tael—a group of three thin gold leafs weighing a total of 1.2 ounces, a measure used throughout Southeast Asia. U.S. Silver expects to buy $10 million in refugee gold when the South Vietnamese get out of the camps and into American society. Richard Thies, the firm's chief economist, said that many refugees who fled South Vietnam are rich, professional businessmen with "considerable wealth."

An Army sookesman said the two firms have bought $2.3 million in gold since the camps opened in May.

OAS Plans Vote To End Cuba Ban

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 24 (UPI).—The United States and 13 other nations of the Organization of American States agreed yesterday to meet here Tuesday to end the 11-year diplomatic sanctions against Cuba.

The 14 OAS nations are expected to vote in favor of the so-called "freedom of action" resolution at next week's foreign ministers' conference.

First sponsored by Mexico, and strongly supported by the United States, the resolution leaves it up to each nation to have with Cuba the kind of relations it wishes.

This action, while not actually lifting the 1964 sanctions as such, in practice renders them obsolete. Because of the 14-vote support, the outcome is a foregone conclusion in the 25-nation body.

Sex Seen Aiding Cardiac Patients

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters).—Sexual activity after a heart attack is beneficial to the cardiac patient, the Royal College of Physicians said yesterday, but only if it is with the spouse. It said that extramarital sex could cause stress.

Reporting on the rehabilitation of heart-attack patients, a doctor's study group said that sexual exercise starting after a few weeks' rest was not a bad thing provided that the patient had had an uncomplicated attack and approached things in easy stages.

Dr. Tom Semple, a cardiologist, said: "Once patients are reasonably walking fit, it's safe to go back to normal marital relationships." But Dr. Walter Somerville added: "There is a difference between anxiety-ridden extramarital sex and normal well-orientated sex that is an act of love."

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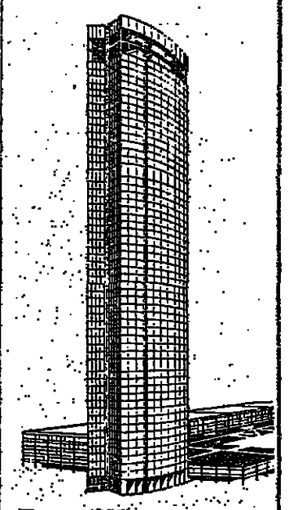

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Army Also Contracted Experiments on 900 Civilians

585 GIs Unaware They Took LSD in Tests, Doctor Says

By Joseph B. Treaster

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—A senior U.S. Army medical researcher said yesterday that none of the 585 soldiers—all volunteers—who were given LSD in Army experiments of various drugs was told before or after that he had received LSD.

Dr. Van Sim, a civilian in charge of medical research at the Edgewood Arsenal in northeast Maryland, also said that follow-up studies were done on only about 60 of the men.

Dr. Sim said that an additional 900 persons—all believed to be civilians—participated in LSD experiments under Army contracts at universities and private institutions.

At a Pentagon news conference, Dr. Sim said that subjects were not told about the LSD because their knowledge of it would have prejudiced the experiments.

Speaking with newsmen later, Dr. Sim said the Army ended 12 years of testing LSD on humans in 1967 but was continuing experiments on soldiers with other hallucinatory drugs.

Backs Tests

Dr. Sim said he considered the drug experiments "very important" to national security. He said he did not consider them to be particularly hazardous to the subjects because they were very carefully supervised.

He said he knew of no deaths as a result of the LSD experiments. Nor had there been any reports of prolonged hospitalization of any of the subjects, he said.

However, Dr. Sim and other Army officials indicated that those conducting the experiments had virtually no further contact with the subjects except for 50 men who were given questionnaires and interviews sometime after the test and several Chemical Corps officers who had participated in the experiments and were later reassigned to the Edgewood Arsenal.

Dr. Sim said that seven soldiers outside the group that was checked later had indicated that they "felt they had side effects." He said that the doctors treating them were "sent a full explanation [of the tests] and we never heard any more from them."

UPI.

Dr. Van Sim

Follow-Up Effort

Dr. Sim said that the surgeon general, in 1973 and in February of last year, had asked for a list of those who participated in the LSD tests. The Army began trying to locate the men to give them physical and psychiatric examinations.

So far, a spokesman said, the Army has been focusing on one group of 34 soldiers that was stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and have found 19 of the men.

In a recent interview, a former soldier now living in New York City, who asked that his name not be published, said that he had participated in what he now believes was an LSD experiment at the Edgewood Arsenal in 1966. He was mildly critical that no follow-up had been done on him but he added: "In fairness to the Army, it should be emphasized that, to my knowledge, we were given the best care you could have been given. There was an element of danger but they took the best precautions not to harm us."

He said that during the two-day test he slept in a padded room. He said that there was always at least one person, usually a nurse, with him and that he was escorted everywhere, even to the toilet.

Family May Reopen 1966 Suicide Case

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The family of retired U.S. Marine Col. James Christensen, who committed suicide in 1966 eight days after he had told his wife, Edith, that he thought he had been drugged by the CIA, said yesterday that it was considering a request to reopen a civil case arising from his death.

The widow said yesterday that her husband told her that he thought he had been drugged during an interview for a top-secret CIA job. She and her son, James Christensen jr., said Col. Christensen returned from the interview depressed and erratic.

The family said in several telephone interviews this week that the colonel, who held top-security posts for the Marine Corps, had gone "from day to night" after the interview.

Mrs. Christensen said the day after the interview he began telling her that the meat she usually bought was poisoned. "He told me we couldn't talk in the house because it was bugged," Mrs. Christensen said. "We'd have to get into the car before he'd talk about anything personal." Eight days later he shot and killed himself while sitting in a car near his home in Virginia.

The family sued the CIA after Col. Christensen's death for $800,000, but the suit was dropped by the family in late 1966 because the family attorney did not believe there was enough evidence. At the time, the CIA produced what it said was a complete log of Col. Christensen's movements while in contact with CIA employees. He was never given any drug, the agency maintained.

John Greaney, a CIA attorney who handled the Christensen case in 1966, said this week that no drugs were ever given to Col. Christensen or any other applicant to the CIA.

However, a Justice Department attorney also involved in the case said that, while the CIA had given affidavits to the Justice Department from a dozen employees claiming they gave no drugs to Col. Christensen, he was told the agency could not provide an affadavit saying no agency applicants were ever given drugs.

U.S. Incomes Rose As Buying Power Fell Last Year

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—Median family income in the United States rose 7 per cent to $12,840 last year, the Census Bureau reported yesterday, but prices increased even more. Thus, the buying power of the median, or midpoint family, declined.

The bureau also said the number of people below the federal poverty line increased by 1.3 million or 5.6 per cent last year, to 24.3 million. The number represents 11.6 per cent of the population or one American in every nine. The poverty line last year was just over $5,000 for a nonfarm family of four.

The bureau said the top 20 per cent of the country's 55.7 million families had incomes over $20,445. The top 5 per cent had more than $31,948 and 1.1 per cent had an income of $50,000.

The top fifth of all families had about two-fifths of all family income, the bottom fifth only about a twentieth.

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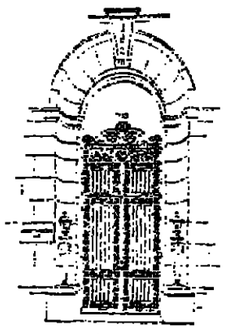

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Page 4—Friday, July 25, 1975

Face-to-Face Negotiations

Just as Egypt was withdrawing its demand for withdrawal of UN forces in the Sinai, Israel advanced the proposition that an interim agreement in that area could not be concluded without "face-to-face negotiations between Israeli and Egyptian delegations."

In the broad sense, Israel, of course, has a point here—a better point than President Sadat made for withholding his consent to the extension of the mandate for the peace-keeping force. For, ultimately, the real question in the Middle East is whether the Arab states regard Israel as an international fact. And refusal to negotiate directly with Israel means that the latter is not recognized as such a fact.

Nevertheless, this diplomatic issue, however important, has been side-stepped by the mechanics of negotiating through a third party—the United States. Until Wednesday, Israel accepted this technique. To introduce the demand for direct bargaining now seems a contradiction of the whole, long series of exchanges that Mr. Kissinger has so patiently undertaken, and, in Arab eyes, at least, an instance of Israeli bad faith.

It is less the precise details of Prime Minister Rabin's remarks about direct negotiations—which have taken place in working out some final items of the present cease-fire arrangements—than their context which has caused such a furore. That military men on both sides should meet for technical discussions (which is what Israelis say Mr. Rabin really meant) could have been done discreetly and naturally at the proper time. But to emphasize this now publicly, is to touch the Arabs at a most sensitive spot.

There seems to be general agreement that, at this stage in the negotiations, Egypt is pressing for an early accord; Israel is making it clear that it will not be pushed. Both sides, for reasons that are as much connected with prestige, domestic tensions and international opinion as with the substance of the present bargaining, are asserting themselves on the broader issues, while the real chaffering is over some miles of territory, some strategic slopes.

This is understandable, since whatever the results of the negotiations, they are vital to the standing of the respective governments with their own people and with their allies or associates. But it is also risky, since it could jeopardize that agreement which is essential for both Israel and Egypt, and could exacerbate the emotions of the complex group of nations that are concerned with the quest for peace in the Middle East.

Ford vs. Solzhenitsyn

The White House has responded rather curiously to the charge by Alexander Solzhenitsyn that President Ford is betraying Eastern Europe by participating in next week's Helsinki summit and signing the so-called European security agreement there. The White House defense is that the document in question "in no way legally settles borders in Eastern Europe." But neither Mr. Solzhenitsyn nor anyone else says that it has.

The real point of complaint is that by signing this document Mr. Ford could be giving political and psychological endorsement to Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe for the indefinite future.

It is, furthermore, difficult to perceive any major reciprocal advantage to the United States and the free world generally from the lengthy declaration on European security which the President will sign. In effect, the President will be according U.S. backing to the involuntary inclusion of about 100 million Europeans in Moscow's political domain, which the United States has long ago had to accept in practice but not necessarily to welcome and ratify.

Perhaps not since he pardoned Richard Nixon has President Ford looked so badly in public as he has since his recent unplanned confrontation with Mr. Solzhenitsyn. It all began with a white lie that the President had no time for the most eloquent living Russian spokesman for freedom. Secretary Kissinger then wrongly implied that Mr. Solzhenitsyn wanted an aggressive anti-Soviet policy that would pose, if adopted by the United States, danger of war.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's position is plain enough. He attacks the present détente as a falsehood in which the Soviet Union gains much while giving little. He questions why the United States strengthens the Soviet regime, while at the same time it is clear from Soviet propaganda and from Communist tactics in Portugal and elsewhere that the Kremlin's objective of the destruction of democracy here and abroad has not changed. He wonders out loud why there must be transfer of valuable advanced U.S. technology—including technology of potential military significance—to a country that teaches enmity and contempt for the United States in every school.

A genuine argument can be made against Mr. Solzhenitsyn's position; he has no more of a monopoly on the truth or on prophetic foresight than any other mortal. What is really dispiriting is the intellectual bankruptcy and the political maladroitness with which President Ford and his associates have bungled the Solzhenitsyn challenge.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Malevolent Clown

The annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, scheduled to meet in Kampala next week, will honor itself in the eyes of the world if it abandons one of its not yet deeply entrenched customs. That tradition is to make the head of the host country automatically chairman of the organization for the ensuing year. Unless that rule is suspended this time, the OAU will be headed by President Idi Amin of Uganda, a man whose savagely eccentric behavior can only damage the prestige of a major international agency. In a preparatory meeting, the OAU ministers have recommended that Marshal Amin be confirmed as chairman.

The cruel cat-and-mouse game Marshal Amin recently played with the life of a British resident who had the temerity to call him a village tyrant was merely the most publicized episode in a monstrous career. The record includes the mass slaughter of Ugandans—estimates run to 90,000—the wholesale expulsion of Asians, repeated threats to invade neighboring states and incitements of the people of Tanzania and Zambia to overthrow their respective governments. Add to his crimes and threats to the peace a running buffoonery in his dealings with Western heads of state and it is apparent why the most respected of Africa's leaders regard him with feelings ranging from embarrassment to scorn.

Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania and Kaunda of Zambia, the marshal's most overt targets, naturally intend to keep their distance from Kampala, with the heads of Botswana and Mozambique expected to follow suit. It is regrettable that President Kenyatta of Kenya, the elder statesman of the New Africa, has chosen to attend; but there is reason to hope that a few others will boycott the sessions or send only low-echelon delegations.

Still others will attend, on the perfectly plausible ground that the meetings are of an importance that transcends the political power of Uganda and the personality of its dictator. All the more reason that, having conferred, they pointedly choose a respected statesman as their new chairman, declining to surrender a valued organization to a malevolent clown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Cyprus and the Future

It is ironic that in the past year both Greece and Turkey have had healthy governments, but rarely at the same time or for long enough to provide a platform for fruitful negotiations [on Cyprus]. Now it is Turkey's turn for domestic political weakness. Mr Demirel's coalition is so frail and dependent on its nationalistic components, and political and economic problems at home are so acute that indifference and toughness toward Cyprus seem the only possible tactics. By sitting pat, Turkey hopes that what it wants on the island—two regions with a central authority of limited powers and guaranteed solely by Greece and Turkey—will come about by default.

This intransigence is a recipe ultimately for a war which could have as severe and complicated consequences for the West as another Arab-Israeli conflict. In turn it means Greece and Turkey have to be prodded toward better relations, so that the people who matter most, Cypriots of both communities, can decide their future.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 25, 1900

NEW YORK—Sen. N.B. Scott, of West Virginia, said here today: "A large body of rebels, but not the Chinese nation, is at war with the Chinese government. I am inclined to blame the part of the missionaries for the anti-foreign troubles. Many of these people are men and women of the most constricted view of things, and liable to provoke active hostility."

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1925

MELBOURNE—One hundred and fifty persons were injured today when a balcony in Bourke Street collapsed just as the head of the parade of American sailors and Marines from Adm. Coontz's fleet came into view on the march through Melbourne. The larger number of the persons injured were standing on the sidewalk below when the balcony fell on them.

'They Can't Say I'm Not Doing Anything.'

The Snapping Turtle

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—We saw the snapping turtle at the beginning of summer. It would appear toward evening, its head sticking out of the water just below the house: A menacing sight, after all we had heard about snapping turtles. They ate baby ducks and were a general menace to wildlife: they could shoot their head out and snap a man's toe in their powerful jaws.

"Make a trap," a friend said when we told her about the turtle. "You've got to get rid of it. And if you do catch it, I want it for snapper soup. They're wonderful eating."

There was a lot of talk about traps. You had to build one that lay under the water, with a float on top to mark it. Old-timers said the bait should be meat that had gone bad, good and smelly.

Strange Object

Then one morning we saw a strange object in the pond, like an animal rolling in the water. We went out to have a look, and it was two huge turtles, one on top of the other—mating, presumably. When we came alongside in a canoe, they paid no attention.

It was our chance to rid the cove of the menace. We went out with a four-pronged garden cultivator, an old crab net and paddles. When we poked awkwardly at the turtles, one scuttled away. But David hooked the cultivator under the second one's shell and managed to drag it on to the beach. We turned it over and tied some line around it, avoiding teeth and claws.

What a repellent creature: two feet long, its scaly neck five inches thick, the feet with long claws, the skin of the underbelly tough, reptilian, the thick pointed tail ridged like a dinosaur's. The whole thing seemed an atavism, a throwback to something pre-historic.

Feeling accomplished, we telephoned the friend who wanted to make snapper soup and said we had a turtle for her. That was fine, she said: Just kill it and bring it along.

Act of Killing

Kill it? How? "Wave a stick near its head, and when it puts its neck out and bites the stick, chop the head off with an axe. You do have an axe?" Yes, we had an axe. But the act of killing was hard to face. I remembered the chapter in Lillian Hellman's "Pentimento" where a snapping turtle that Dashiell Hammett has supposedly killed crawls away.

Back for another look at the captured turtle. It looked monstrous. But as it lay on its back, trussed, you could hear it breathing—heavily, like a person exhausted. Suddenly the fable of beauty and the beast came to mind. We had taken the turtle in the act of love.

Mal, our neighbor who lives on the pond year-round, came down to see. He knows a lot about turtles, as he does about everything on the pond. He caught a snapper once and kept it in his greenhouse for three months, till it escaped. It left dozens of eggs, and he kept them in sand until about 20 of them hatched and he let the baby snappers go.

"One animal that will not be a pet," Mal said, "that will not conform, is a snapping turtle."

Ugly

What about killing it? we asked. We didn't want to do it, but we could find somebody who would take the turtle to eat.

"Oh they're good to eat," Mal said. "The Indians ate them here 4,000 years ago; you find turtle bones and shells in their mounds. The eggs are good, too. I've eaten them; they look like ping-pong balls. But it's a question of your philosophy about killing creatures. I'm against it."

But snapping turtles are a menace, we said. They've eaten your ducks. The children are afraid to swim here now.

It's easy to kill things because they're "ugly and dangerous," Mal said, "but they have a purpose, too. The world is not meant to be all tame and safe. It's like sharks; they tell us that the sea is not all ours, that we can't have everything our own way. There have always been snapping turtles in this pond, and they probably won't attack you unless you attack them."

We tried the wildlife preserve, but they did not want a snapping turtle. We were about ready to put it back in the pond when a friend said he would take it the next day and release it a few miles away.

That night we could hear the turtle scraping around, trying to get out of its cage. Someone asked, "Do you think the other turtle is out there looking for its mate? Will it be angry at us now?"

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Roots for U.S. Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The latest figures on inflation confirm the view that the United States is living in a new economic atmosphere which falsifies most of the old assumptions. Particularly suspect is the widespread impression that the Democrats and their welfare state and union clients are entirely responsible for runaway prices.

On the contrary, it is beginning to appear that the present surge is caused chiefly by rising energy and food costs. That suggests as villains the Ford administration's clients in the oil industry and the farming community.

The biggest inflationary hike this year was reported in the consumer price figures for last month. The index rose by 0.8 per cent, or at an annual rate of almost 10 per cent.

Food and Energy

The food and energy component of that rise was about half the total. Without food and energy, in other words, there would have been no acceleration in inflation last month.

Virtually the same pattern prevailed in the great inflation—the rise from 4-per-cent rates to double-digit rates—which took place in 1973-74. External shocks in the food and energy field accounted for the terrific acceleration.

Grain prices more than doubled in the wake of the huge Soviet wheat deal of 1972. Oil prices rose as much, thanks to the action of the cartel of oil-exporting countries known as OPEC. Between them, the food and energy costs were responsible for at least half the burst in the great inflation of 1973-74.

Against that background, the normal politics of inflation gets stood on its head. The Democrats are usually defensive about rising prices. They tend to pooh-pooh inflationary rhetoric as if it were invented to discredit higher wages and government spending for social purposes.

The Republicans in contrast usually talk aggressively about inflation. President Ford is constantly harping on holding the budgetary line in order to stem the rise in prices.

In the current atmosphere, however, neither political stance seems well founded. The chief Democratic clients—the wage-earner and the poor—are the victims of the new inflation.

The Republicans have a lot of explaining to do. The Nixon administration actually precipitated the trouble with the Russian grain deal. It then did little to hold the price of oil.

The Ford administration has not been doing much better. On the contrary it is using its powers to push up energy and food prices.

In energy, the heart of the administration's program is a push to decontrol domestic oil prices. Not only does that mean a rise in the prices of oil products produced here in the United States. By asserting that the problem is that prices are too low, the Ford administration practically invites foreign producers to raise their charges. President Ford, in effect, is jawboning oil prices up.

As to food, the prospect of a huge grain crop seemed certain to drive down prices for wheat and corn, which in turn means bread, meat, eggs, poultry and milk. But the Russians, hit by drought, came into the American market to buy grain.

In the past three weeks they have contracted for 8 million tons of wheat, corn and barley. The administration, which could have stopped these purchases, gave the green light—primarily to sustain grain prices.

Word has now been passed to the companies that no more grain is to be sold to Russia until the huge crop expectations are confirmed. But it is likely that the United States will sell 3 or 4 million tons more to the Russians before the year is out.

Holding Back

That absolutely queers any chance of a price break this year or of building a carry-over to prevent a price increase next year. Indeed, it seems that the farmers—rich on the killing of the past years and sensing that prices may go higher—are now holding their crops back from the market.

The point is not that the Democrats are good guys on inflation. They and their friends are primarily responsible for the long-term inflationary bias now built into the economy. They are poor at holding down wages and government spending once an inflationary spiral does get under way.

But the Republican recipe for arresting inflation—8-per-cent unemployment—is not exactly brilliant. The emergence of oil and food costs as the prime inflationary movers means that nobody can casually assume the Ford administration will not initiate a new burst of rising price

—*Letter*—

Paris Architecture

Paul Goldberger's attack on the new Paris (IHT, July 19-20) is inexcusable. There may be a few bad buildings here and there (he should try London sometime!) but the greatest jewels of modern urban architecture are now gleaming in the Parisian sky. Has he seen the Montparnasse Tower in sunshine and in fog? Has he looked up at it from the Boulevard Edgar Quinet? Has he seen the exquisite lines of the Hotel Sheraton, the towers of the Défense from the Bois de Boulogne?

There are some messy spaces since many projects are not yet completed but I doubt if New York can boast as large a number of beautifully proportioned skyscrapers after almost a century of building them. That is where the French score, from Notre-Dame to the Montparnasse Tower: whatever the style, the proportions are correct. French dustbins are better designed than most English and American cathedrals.

ANTONY BALCH.

London.

Technology and Advice On How to Avoid Doom

By Robert J. Donovan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Some scientists and philosophers believe that technology dooms us. They perceive the development of machines as an irreversible force. Thus machines will clank ever forward, contaminating the waters, polluting the air, exhausting the mines, oil wells and forests, hopelessly congesting cities and gradually using up the land.

While sharing the fear, Elting E. Morison, Killian Professor of History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and author of a new book, "From Know-How to Nowhere," believes there is still a way to prevent doom.

That way, he says, is for the people in the towns and cities to exercise a high form of democracy by taking technology in hand themselves.

If a city wants less air pollution, then let its citizens vote a limitation on how often air conditioners may be used.

If a community is suffocating from traffic, let its people vote to deny streets to automobiles.

The technological problem is too vast, complex and varied for Washington to prescribe a cure, Prof. Morison argues.

Rather he would have the cities, towns and states prescribe their own cures. In that way a new American culture would emerge as the common law did—case by case. Accumulating decisions, given increasing shape by the force of precedent, as Prof. Morison has written, became a sort of controlling synthesis, an accepted regulation for recurring human actions that were similar, if not in detail, in kind. In like manner a pattern might develop for a culture capable of controlling technology.

Europe Visit

In a recent interview he cited certain examples based on observations during a European visit.

"Vienna," he said, "has closed three of its principal streets to anything but pedestrians. Instead of massive traffic jams these streets are the most charming and delightful thoroughfares you can imagine. Norwich in England has done the same thing.

"But the most striking case occurred to me in France. There is one place where French culture has put a tremendous brake on technological development. Every other country uses a modern technology for baking bread. The French have absolutely resisted that technology.

"They like bread. They have insisted on maintaining their ancient way of baking it and distributing it. They have the best bread in the world. They have defied every technological development to keep it that way. This is a good example of the power of cultures to control technological development if they want to.

"We have got to think of other areas, like how much energy you want, how much land, how much aesthetic satisfaction you want—things that will have the pulling power of the bread.

"When enough people made up their mind that the SST plane was a bad thing, they got it stopped. We can do these things when we get hit where we live."

Former assistant dean of Harvard, former professor of history at Yale and author of a number of books, including a biography of the late Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Prof. Morison writes in his new book:

"We should begin with the idea that the technological universe should be designed to fit and serve the human dimension. Whatever is good for us is the greatest possible good that can be allowed to General Motors or any of the other makers and shakers of modern times. What is merely financially attractive or technically interesting must give way before the superior claims of the human condition."

No Grand Designs

In preferring to begin, as in the common law, with particular cases instead of grand designs, like Project Independence for achieving independent fuel sources, Prof. Morison would take a problem like the location of a power plant. Many communities are grappling now with this problem that has such interacting elements as money, the nature of cities, thermodynamics, transportation, aesthetics, the rights of property, physical comfort, greed, geography, taxes, private interest, pollution and architecture.

The people involved in all these elements would get together, hit the Morison scheme, and debate, philosophize, compromise. A case would be formulated and, together with alternative plans, presented to the voters for their decision.

"Such exercises, repeated in those different places that may be seeking power plants . . . would in time," Prof. Morison says, "produce a considerable body of informed opinion on power plants. The resulting information, amplified and modified by repeated experience, collected and codified, as in the common law, would produce the evidence necessary to construct some general principles governing the siting and building of economically feasible, mechanically efficient, socially acceptable power plants.

"The principles would be, in the end, the invention of a variety of people who had different stakes in the game and who understood the nature of the stakes. From these recurring exercises, therefore, would emerge a kind of informed common law for the building of power plants. At that time the individual exercises could be dispensed with, since those concerned with the building of new plants would have a controlling context to work within."

Questions

Prof. Morison grants that the feasibility of such an approach raises great questions, yet the problem of uncontrollable technology has got to be faced somehow.

"We have so refined our mechanisms," he said in the interview, "that we can do practically everything, but we haven't figured out what to do. We aren't clear at all on how to deal with matters like the energy crisis. I don't think a fatal march of technology is irreversible in any sense that man cannot take care of, if he could wake up to the danger.

"The machine busted out of the structure and containing features of the old culture. We have got to invent a new culture."

INTERNATIONAL
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 5,000,000 F. R.C. Par. No 72 B 6112. 21 rue du Bois de Boulogne, 92521 Neuilly Cedex. Tel.: 747-12-65. Telex: 25 650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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Upper House Votes, 164-0

India Parliament Bars Courts From Ruling on Emergency

NEW DELHI, July 24 (NYT).—Parliament, moving along swiftly now that the opposition members have walked out, barred the courts today from upsetting states of emergency like the current one, which gives Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sweeping powers.

The vote was 164–0 in the upper house on a constitutional amendment denying the courts the power to adjudicate any state of emergency. The present state of emergency has been in effect since June 26.

The lower house ratified the amendment yesterday in a 342-1 vote. Explaining today why it was important to the government, Law Minister H. R. Gokhale told the legislators:

'Certain Actions'

"The very purpose of the emergency would be defeated if the government were called upon to give grounds for certain actions. It is only the government which can judge or apprehend danger to the security of the country, either from external aggression or from internal disturbances."

Mrs. Gandhi maintains that the emergency, under which her government has assumed an authoritarian new posture, was necessitated by a conspiracy among her political opponents to "destroy the fabric of India."

Most of those opponents are now in jail, among the thousands of Indians who have been arrested in the last four weeks and who are being held incommunicado. One of the other bills ratified in this special one-week session of Parliament approves the presidential proclamation that the prisoners do not even have to be told why they are being held.

The emergency, which the Parliament has also ratified, automatically suspends other basic freedoms as well, such as the right to free speech and free assembly.

Papers Censored

With the freedom of press also suspended, the newspapers are rigorously censored. Their accounts of the parliamentary proceedings this week, for example, have quoted only speakers on the government's side, and there has been no mention of the opposition parties' decision Tuesday to boycott the rest of the session.

Most foreign newspapers and news magazines have also been banned and incoming travelers report that even the innocent import of foreign periodicals is being dealt with severely at the airport.

"A friend of mine arrived at Delhi from abroad and the customs men took every clipping and paper she had," said an Indian woman who is accustomed to reading widely.

"How are we to find out what is going on?" she asked sadly.

Deportation Order

The government today ordered Daniel Southerland, of the Christian Science Monitor, to leave India. The deportation order on Mr. Southerland, who is the Monitor's Hong Kong bureau chief, gave him 24 hours to leave India.

There was no explanation offered for the order but he said that more than a week ago he had refused a government request that he sign a pledge to abide by its severe censorship regulations.

Today the Information Ministry notified other foreign correspondents, although not Mr. Southerland, that it had modified the wording of the self-censorship pledge.

But officials said that they still expected the foreigners to abide by the strict guidelines issued earlier this week, forbidding, for example the reporting of anti-government demonstrations or statements.

Voluntary Departures

In the last month, India has expelled four correspondents—two Britons and two Americans. Several other journalists, finding the rules intolerable, have left voluntarily.

The British Broadcasting Corporation withdrew its correspondent, Mark Tully, this morning, explaining that the censorship strictures imposed by the government were "so severe that the correspondent would be unable to present a fair and authentic picture of events in India."

The session of the upper house today was uneventful, except for the moment of the vote. And, under the streamlined rules of procedure adopted earlier in the week, it adjourned an hour ahead of schedule. The lower house met only briefly and then adjourned, because of the death of one of its members.

Australian Network

SYDNEY, July 24 (Reuters).—The Australian Broadcasting Commission has signed an undertaking to observe India's tough new censorship regulations, a network spokesman said here tonight.

Associated Press.

AFTER TWISTER HIT—Remains of a trailer park near Canton, Ill., where tornado touched down Wednesday night, killing two persons and injuring more than 50.

Nuclear Umbrella Concept Cited

U.S. Debate on A-Arms Use Surprises NATO

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, July 24 (WP).—North Atlantic Alliance officials here have been surprised by the debate in the United States over a possible U.S. first use of nuclear weapons in a conflict.

These officials say that they have never doubted the U.S. willingness to use some of its 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons based in Europe to prevent its allies being overrun in a conventional military clash. They also point out that allied defensive strategy has for years been based on such a policy.

To both European and U.S. officials here, this is what the U.S. nuclear umbrella over Western Europe is all about. "Thank goodness, too," a European source said, "because this is what helps correct the imbalance against us in conventional forces."

Clear Distinction

These military and civilian sources at both NATO headquarters and allied military operations nearby make a clear distinction in the nuclear lexicon between the "first use" of smaller and a "first strike" using intercontinental strategic weapons.

They say that the United States has never renounced the option of having first recourse to the tactical nuclear arsenals stockpiled here. But they underline that this has generally been understood to mean usage of the smaller shorter-range land-mines, artillery or missiles stored nearby. This same categorization has been emphasized by Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger in trying to clarify the administration position on the issue.

It is pointed out here that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed this doctrine two years ago following the Nixon-Brezhnev treaty on steps to ease the threat of war between the two superpowers. At that time, some allies wondered whether the U.S. resolve to use its nuclear arms had been weakened.

The point that is new in Mr. Schlesinger's recent pronouncements, according to an official, is the possibility that the United States might use what is usually classified as a strategic nuclear weapon for a selective or tactical battlefield shot to warn or test tactical battlefield nuclear arms the Warsaw Pact in a war.

Sources close to Gen. Alexander Haig, commander of U.S. and NATO troops, also pointed out that for years Americans and Europeans have relied heavily on the threat of U.S. nuclear intervention to ward off attacks on NATO.

This firm policy was enunciated first in the Eisenhower era of "massive retaliation," the "flexible response" and "trip-wire" doctrine of the time of Robert McNamara at the Pentagon and in the current "triad" policy which gives equal weight to conventional, strategic nuclear and tactical nuclear forces.

For years, the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, from which Portugal withdrew under U.S. pressure recently, has been formulating the occasions when nuclear weapons would be used. In fact, a source indicated that discussions were really no longer about when nuclear weapons would first be used by the allies but what happens if this first use does not halt an enemy thrust. But as a general rule, another official noted, the policy was "never to use nuclear weapons except to end a war."

Editorial Trickery Alleged

Soviet Literary Squabble Emerges in Print

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, July 24 (NYT).—A lively controversy has sprung up around the anniversary issue of a popular Soviet magazine, Yunost (Youth), providing intellectuals here with one of the most entertaining literary squabbles in recent years.

At the heart of the dispute is an amusing reminiscence written for the 20th anniversary issue by Yunost's first editor, Valentin Katayev.

With obvious relish, Mr. Katayev, 78, has related how, as editor, he passed up publishing two classics from the West—"The Old Man and the Sea" by Ernest Hemingway and "The Little Prince" by Antoine de St. Exupery—after being cautioned by "friends" that the works were ideologically risky.

The works were then successfully published by competitors, in the case of the Hemingway novel by the very colleague who had dropped by his office at Yunost to warn him.

The rival editor, although not specifically identified, is understood to have been Alexander Chakovsky, now a prominent novelist and literary hardliner with powerful Communist party connections.

"All Moscow is speaking of it," a poet reported after the issue of Yunost appeared last month. He likened the surfacing of editorial backbiting to "gangsters trying to shoot at each other from black party Chaikas"—a reference to the chunky black limousines favored by upper-level Soviet bureaucrats.

The argument was joined by the Moscow youth newspaper Moskovsky Komsomolets, which complained in an article that the Yunost editors were only upsetting young readers by publishing such "unpleasant frankness." The attack appeared to carry some official sanction, since Moskovsky Komsomolets is the organ of Moscow's Komsomol or Young Communist League.

The newspaper went on to criticize the entire anniversary issue of Yunost, which it said suffered from "lack of responsibility, ignorance of the specific features of a youth audience and certain ideological lightmindedness."

It is rare today for one Soviet publication to attack another, although liberal and conservative editors sniped back and forth in print in the brief heyday of creative freedom under the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev. It is equally rare for articles to concede that ideological controls exist here.

In his reminiscence, Mr. Katayev, a well-known writer, recalled that as he was preparing to publish the Hemingway novel, a rival magazine editor came by "with a foxy step and a hypocritical smile on his face" and "in a conspiratorial manner" begged him not to do it.

As Mr. Katayev reconstructed the dialogue, the editor murmured, "A certain comrade . . . I will not disclose his name . . . you understand. And he—and this is strictly between you and me—expressed great disapproval of Hemingway's creativity as a whole and of 'The Old Man and the Sea' in particular."

Mr. Katayev said he had been advised that Hemingway was considered decadent and his novel "harmful petty bourgeois nonsense."

Aware that his visitor had high-level connections, Mr. Katayev reported, he gave up his plan "and passionately shook the soft hand of my colleague who saved me from a bad burning."

A month later, he said, the novel was published in the magazine "of my kind colleague."

Later, Mr. Katayev said that he was planning to publish "The Little Prince" when another acquaintance, "a big theoretician on the ideological front," warned him, "I hear that you are going to print some French decadent stuff. Remember that you can easily be tossed out of your magazine together with your samovar."

Mr. Katayev said he again backed down only to find two months later that the French fantasy had been published by another magazine "and became a favorite book of Soviet readers of all ages."

After that, Mr. Katayev said, he began seeking out young Soviet writers like Vasily Aksyonov and Anatoly Gladilin and "made my mind up not to surrender despite the ominous noises of various 'friends' of our young magazine."

Light Fighting Is Reported in Luanda Suburbs

LUANDA, Angola, July 24 (UPI).—Light automatic rifle fire was heard on the outskirts of Luanda today when rival black liberation movements clashed in brief skirmishes.

Troops of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola last week swept its tribal and political rival, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, out of the capital's slums and suburbs except for three small pockets in the northern industrial zone.

The two movements agreed to a cease-fire at the end of last week. The truce was broken almost immediately. A second truce, which took effect Sunday, broke down when troops of the rival movements fired on each other yesterday and today.

Portuguese Army sources said that the fighting had been light. Some of it was by Portuguese soldiers and troops of the joint liberation army patrolling the outlying suburbs and firing on sight at looters and armed civilians.

Waldheim Gets Postponement of Talks on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 24 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has arranged a week's postponement of the Cyprus talks in Vienna because he is busy here with the Midle East question, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

Mr. Waldheim was scheduled to hold a third series of political talks in Vienna with Greek-Cypriot leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash today through Sunday.

But the spokesman said, "In view of the current deliberations of the Security Council on the Middle East, agreement was reached after consultation with Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash to postpone the third round of Cyprus talks in Vienna until Thursday, July 31."

He said Mr. Waldheim will keep his appointments for the summit conference of the Organization of African States in Kampala on Monday and the final summit phase of the European Security Conference in Helsinki on Wednesday.

End of SEATO Urged in Manila

MANILA, July 24 (Reuters).—Thailand and the Philippines today called for the phasing out of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization and agreed that U.S. bases in the region were "temporary in character."

The call was made in a joint communiqué signed at the end of a two-day visit here by Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj.

Filipino President Ferdinand Marcos said that the communiqué also urged the setting up of a common market for members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

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OPERA IN FRANCE

Mistral Accompanies Wagner

By David Stevens

ORANGE, France (IHT) — It was Wagner, a team of first-string musicians, and 8,000-plus fans against the elements here once again, as the fifth Chorégie of Orange opened with "Die Walküre" to the accompaniment of an unrelenting mistral blowing in the Rhône valley.

The sporting atmosphere, always present in opera anyway, seems to be reinforced here by the uncertainties of the weather, the one-time-only scheduling with starry casts, and by the large and excited crowds these performances draw. Fifteen minutes after the scheduled 9 p.m. starting time last Saturday, Rudolf Kempe tried to give the downbeat, but he was interrupted by the cries of still-unseated patrons competing with the shouts of impatient ones already in place. Almost all were still in place at 1:45 a.m. cheering what had been a fine, sometimes gloriously sung, performance.

Singing into the teeth of the mistral seems to bring out the fighting spirit of fine singers. Some rise to the difficulties and finish strongly; others commit themselves too heavily at the start and weaken. This time, only the Wotan, Theo Adam, went the distance in top form, from his domestic squabble with Fricka to his noble, deeply felt farewell. Birgit Nilsson as Brünnhilde started off almost casually, firing off some surprisingly uncertain "Hojotohos" and not really warming up until the "Todesverkündigung." But Act III found her in her best form, as vocally radiant and as moving as ever in her scene with Adam.

As the sibling lovers, Leonie Rysanek and Richard Cassilly were uneven, but their emotional input was so great that it more than compensated for—and perhaps contributed to—some wild vocalism by Rysanek's Sieglinde and some understandable tiring by Cassilly's otherwise heroic Siegmund.

Nadine Denize as Fricka and John Macurdy as Hunding both carried out their less extensive, although no less demanding, duties with commendable sternness, and the eight Valkyries were excellent.

If Orange continues to be unrelenting in its search for vocal excellence, the same cannot really be said for the visual aspects of these productions—although the staging of Verdi's "Otello" rescheduled for Aug. 2 may redress the balance. For this "Walküre," the staging was at times almost nonexistent, and the scenery consisted mainly of the brooding and craggy background provided by the immense scenic wall of the Roman theater.

The wall, plus the three multi-level podiums placed symmetrically in front of it, worked pretty well for the last two acts, but surely things are not so tough that the split-level Hunding household had to be left without any furniture at all, not even a tree trunk, so that Siegmund had to pull his sword out of the floor. In the circumstances, Paul Hager's staging did not solve the problems of filling the vast stage space while saving the opera's essential intimacy, and he opted for a lot of pointless to-ing and fro-ing.

Jean-Claude Sotto's costumes would gladden the heart of any Wagnerian recidivist, replete as they were with shaggy furs and flamboyantly winged and crested helmets. The helmets, with superstructures of Byzantine complexity, should be donated immediately to the Wagner museum in Bayreuth, if indeed they were not obtained there in the first place.

Kempe has certainly conducted whole "Ring" cycles at Bayreuth and elsewhere with less difficulty than he had in this "Walküre." At times he kept the beat with his head, using both hands to keep his score from blowing away, but he drew very solid playing from the Orchestre National de France and was very much in charge of this splendid performance.

Phillippe Clopeau.

Theo Adam (Wotan) and Birgit Nilsson (Brünnhilde).

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON.—Sarah Vaughan and Buddy Greco open at the Cunard International Hotel on July 28, replacing the Stylistics and Freda Payne. The Duane Eddy show and the Rebelettes will be at the New Victoria on July 27 at 7:30 p.m. Alan Price, in rock 'n' roll concert, will be featured at the Royal Court Theatre the same night at 8 p.m. Maria Muldaur is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's through July 28.

GENEVA.—French singers Claude Nougaro and Joe Dassin will be at the Patinoire Vernets on July 25 and 26 respectively. Both shows start at 8:30 p.m.

MONTE CARLO.—French singer Patachou will be featured at the Sporting Club on July 25.

PARIS.—Chris Woods is appearing nightly at the Trois Mailletz through July 28. Three American jazz bands will participate in a special concert at the American Center on July 26 at 9 p.m.

ROERMOND, Holland.—Rosa King and her group will be at the Gemeente Museum on July 30.

Joan Baez says she is broke and her recently released album "Diamonds and Rust" is "frankly commercial, just to make money." "However," she adds, "I definitely am not abandoning my songs of protest and social consciousness, but I do need the money and that's why I made this album."

This week's top singles are, in the United States, "One of These Nights" by Eagles; and in Britain, "Give a Little Love" by the Bay City Rollers.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

LONDON

Joshua Logan Without Exclamations

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 24 (IHT).—At 66, Joshua Logan, playwright, director and Pulitzer Prize winner, is busier than ever.

At the moment, he is visiting London where two of his friends from college days are starring in the theater: James Stewart in "Harvey" and Henry Fonda in a one-man show as Clarence Darrow.

Tonight he will be appearing in "An Evening With Joshua Logan," arranged by the U.S. Embassy at its Brook Street auditorium. Kenneth Tynan, the critic, will deliver introductory remarks and Arthur Schwartz, the composer of many Logan-staged musicals, will give a piano recital. Logan will speak and sing a song: "Mimi Haha," a parody of "The Indian Love Call," which he wrote for a Princeton Triangle revue in his undergraduate days.

He goes back to New York next week to start on a musical, temporarily called "Journey," in which the romance of an old couple and the romance of a young couple are contrasted.

In Los Angeles

"Then, there is 'Miss Moffit,' the musical version of 'The Corn Is Green,' which will be done in Los Angeles. We did it on Broadway this season, but Bette Davis, who had the leading role, fell ill and we had to close," Logan said.

"As an official celebration of the 1776 anniversary, I am staging 'Rip Van Winkle' at the Kennedy Center in Washington, followed, we hope, by a national tour. Anthony Quayle will be the Rip and we are revising the text of the Joe Jefferson version which today is too black and white, too melodramatic. Rip is still the ingratiating old rascal but there will be more humor and less acrimony," he said.

Emmerick Pressburger, who produced "Red Shoes," and "Tales of Hoffmann," wants Logan to direct a film. "I have the story, the James Locke Elliot novel, 'Old Vennessa,' about the rivalry of two women for the affection of a little boy," Logan said. "The background is Australia and I want to shoot it there."

As a student at Princeton, Logan and his classmates—Stewart, Fonda, Myron McCormick and Norris Houghton—were active in the Triangle productions. After graduation, they formed the University Players and did summer stock and tried repertory in Baltimore. After a break to study with Stanislavsky at the Moscow Art Theater, Logan returned to the University Players.

"We had an offer to go on Broadway in an awful play about Carrie Nation. Jimmy Stewart made his New York debut in blackface. The play flopped but we were on our way," he said.

Joshua Logan

Logan was soon a leading director and one of amazing virtuosity, staging with like success Paul Osborne's fantasy "On Borrowed Time"; the musical fantasy "I Married an Angel"; the perennial farce, "Charley's Aunt" (with Jose Ferrer); "Mister Roberts"; the wartime GI revue "This Is The Army"; "Annie Get Your Gun"; "Happy Birthday" by Anita Loos with Helen Hayes; "South Pacific"; and his own adaptation of Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard" "The Wisteria Trees," which transplanted the Russian country house to the deep South.

As if his schedule weren't enough, Logan is working on his autobiography. His workroom in the apartment he keeps in London is piled high with books and two desks are strewn with papers.

"I have just finished my autobiography," he said waving a bulky typescript. "That is, I have finished Part I. I wanted to call my life in a single volume, but the publishers insisted that I write two. This carries my life from birth to 1953: 1953 was a sort of dividing line since I made my first film that year."

"My theatrical life began as a child—and quite sensationally," Logan said. "We lived in a tiny Louisiana town, a hard-shell Baptist community." There were no theaters and movies were in their infancy. When D.W. Griffith's "Judith of Bethulia" came to town on tour it got the church's sanction because it was said to be a Biblical epic. Since it was from the Apocrypha which isn't in the Protestant Bible, no one knew the story.

"As Judith (Blanche Sweet) went to Holofernes's tent and enticed him, the audience sat scandalized. When she slit his throat, the house gasped. Then Bagoth lifted his sword to sever the head of the wicked Assyrian general. At that moment, my mother cried out: 'Duck your heads, children and think of the daisy fields,'" Logan recounted. He didn't see the beheading but the film remains one of my most vivid theatrical experiences."

"I'm in dither about the title for my autobiography," Logan said: "I think the first-name-with-exclamation-point gimmick has been worked to death," he complained. "The publishers want to follow that policy and call it 'Joshua!' But what about the second volume? Perhaps 'Joshua' with two exclamation points."

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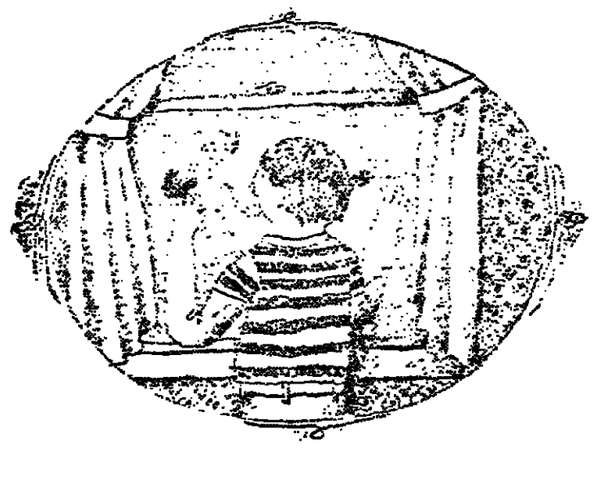

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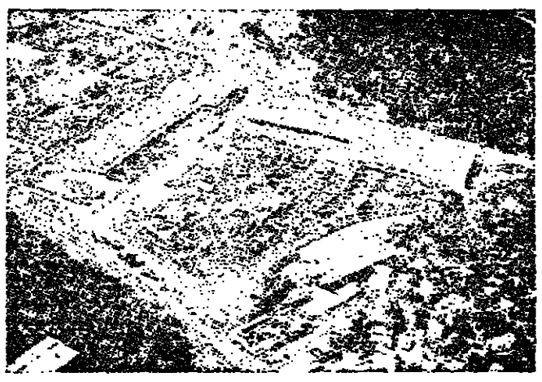

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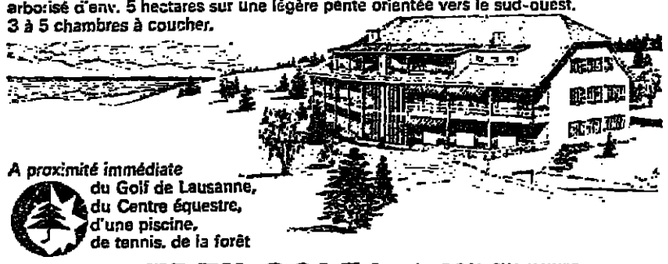

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Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, July 24 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"W.W. and the Dixie Dancekings," directed by John C. Avildsen, came as a "pleasant surprise" to Vincent Canby. It's a "small-scale, ebullient period (1957) comedy set in and around Nashville and its country music business." Burt Reynolds plays a debonair, "somewhat eccentric" holdup man. The Dixie Dancekings are a third-rate, five-piece country band he adopts and "through one awkward plot and another, guides to Grand Ole Opry stardom." Canby says that one of the film's charms is "the casual way it seems to discover its story while it wanders around from one minor crisis to the next." Art Carney plays the role of a "nutty fundamentalist—he and Reynolds work "some very funny variations on rather conventional roles."

"The Apple Dumpling Gang" is another Walt Disney film in which people or animals play the parts of animated drawings," as Richard Eder puts it. It is about a Wild West card sharp named Donavan who agrees to take delivery of some valuables for a friend, only to find that the valuables are three orphans. Donavan, played by Bill Bixby, "models his sputtering but doomed resistance to the tide of Disneyish good feeling on Donald Duck," Eder says. The bandits Don Knotts and Tim Conway "are clearly Disney skunks. The children are chipmunks except for the youngest, played by Cole Bradley."

EEC Urges New Effort To Reverse Recession

From Wire Dispatches

BRUSSELS, July 24.—The Common Market Commission called on West Germany and France as well as the three Benelux states to take the lead in coordinating measures to get the EEC economies moving again by autumn.

The call comes on the eve of a two-day meeting between French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn. Spokesmen for both sides have indicated that economic questions will dominate the talks—one of the regular bi-annual get-togethers—scheduled for tomorrow and Saturday.

The EEC Commission said that the recession has been "longer and harder than was foreseeable a few months ago" and warned that there was no sign that it is ending.

Excludes U.K., Ireland

It said that steps to stimulate their economies should be taken by countries where the current balance-of-payments deficit, the rate of price increase and the public-spending deficit are low enough to withstand additional stimulus. It specifically excluded Britain and Ireland from its recommendations but said Denmark and Italy could make some contribution.

The commission said action should aim primarily at reducing joblessness. But measures should be flexible enough so that they could be reduced or even stopped if they risked compromising a country's future budget situation.

The commission proposed three kinds of steps:

- Boosting public works contracts, particularly by increasing ongoing programs in the construction, housing, transport, social or environmental sectors.
- Encouraging private consumption through raising the purchasing power of the poorest members of the population, easing consumer credits and giving financial support for projects in the general interest such as energy saving.
- Supporting private investment by assuring the reconstitution of adequate self-financing levels of companies and by a concerted policy of maintaining low interest rates.

In related news, the commission released a survey of investment trends within the community showing that businessmen in West Germany expect to invest 1 per cent less this year than they spent last year.

In France, spending is seen rising 11 per cent, down from a 13-per-cent rate of growth last year.

In Belgium, where business spending last year registered a 45-per-cent jump over 1973, a decline of 14 per cent is now forecast for 1975. In Luxembourg, spending is forecast to grow 6 per cent this year, down from a rise of 12 per cent last year.

In Britain, business spending is now forecast to rise 5 per cent this year, down from a 9-per-cent growth predicted previously and sharply below the 33-per-cent rise registered last year.

The report noted that the confidence voiced by businessmen in early spring about an economic recovery has now given way to pessimism over the immediate outlook.

EEC Charges Rules Broken By La Roche

BRUSSELS, July 24 (Reuters). —The EEC Commission today accused the Swiss pharmaceuticals group Hoffman-La Roche of violating Common Market competition rules in sales of its vitamin products.

The EEC commissioner responsible for competition, Albert Borschette, told a news conference here that the Swiss company was contravening community regulations by its system of binding customers to exclusive contracts whereby they had to buy all, or a very high percentage, of their requirements from Hoffman-La Roche.

He charged that the company's rebates to faithful customers also broke the rules because they were based on total purchases and therefore virtually shut out competitors who could offer lower prices in the vitamin sector.

He said the Commission would hold a hearing at which representatives of the company would be present. After the hearing, for which no date has been fixed, the Commission would decide whether it has a case to take to the European Court of Justice.

In the meantime, the Commission is asking all those who do business with Hoffman-La Roche not to accept binding exclusive contracts in their present form, the commissioner said.

Common Market rules prohibit the "abuse of a dominant position" in the market. Mr. Borschette said that Hoffman-La Roche, as Europe's largest vitamin producer, dominates the market.

Switzerland, where Hoffman-La Roche is based, is not a Common Market member. But the Court of Justice has ruled that firms based outside the EEC can be taken to court for their activities within Common Market nations.

Hoffman-La Roche said today that it decided some time ago to change the conditions of agreements with customers in an endeavor to operate within the letter and spirit of the community's competition law—despite that it said was an unclear legal situation.

It said the latest EEC complaints concerned agreements that were already cancelled.

Some of the Commission documents had been handed over by a former employee of the firm.

The firm's statement said the complaints raised difficult legal and economic problems, but the company was confident of the outcome.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Eric L. Hill has been named President of Ramada International Inc. and Group Vice-President of Ramada Inns Inc.

Ramada, S.A. is the second largest hotel chain in the world with 71k hotels open or under construction.

Plessey's Net Declines 26%, Sales Up 1.4%

Inco Net Off Over 30% In 2d Quarter, Half

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters).—Net profits at Plessey fell 26 per cent in the quarter ended June 30 from the year ago period, the company reported today. Sales in the same period rose 1.4 per cent.

The telecommunications and electronics firm cautioned, however, that the year-to-year figures were not exactly comparable as Plessey's fiscal year now ends on March 31 rather than June 30. This change, the company noted, is causing a progressive change in the pattern of profits which means that the quarter ending June 30 will represent a lower proportion of the year's total profits than in the past.

After-tax profit in the June quarter fell to £5.1 million from £6.897 million. Sales totaled £112 million, compared with £110.4 million in the year-ago period.

Inco's Earnings Fall

TORONTO, July 24 (Reuters). —International Nickel Co. of Canada reported today a 37-per-cent decline in second quarter net and a 31-per-cent drop in first-half earnings.

It earned $48.9 million, or 65 cents a share, in the June quarter compared with $78.1 million, or $1.05, a year ago.

First-half earnings were $105.4 million, or $1.41 a share, compared with $153.3 million, or $2.06 a share.

Revenues in the quarter rose 1.4 per cent to $413.9 million and were up 12.4 per cent to $833.4 million in the half. All figures are in U.S. dollars.

Preston Cunningham

Kelly Joyce jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Preston Cunningham has been named chairman of the board of Monsanto Europe, effective Sept. 1. He will be based in Brussels. The current chairman, **Onnik Tuygil**, becomes vice chairman. Mr. Cunningham was formerly a group vice president at the parent U.S. company.

* * *

Chesebrough Pond's has appointed **Kelly Joyce jr.** president and managing director of its French and Monegasque companies. He replaces **Bernard Lourier** who has resigned and will be based in Paris.

* * *

In Amsterdam, American Express International Banking Corp. has appointed **Richard Stuart** vice-president, succeeding **Alfred Marsh**, who has been transferred to Tokyo.

* * *

Frank Horn has come out of retirement to be director of research and development of Cables de Comunicaciones of Spain, a joint venture by CTNE, the Spanish telephone company, and General Cable Corp. of the United States. Since his retirement from the Bell System three years ago, he has served as a consultant to various companies.

Sale of Bonds By N.Y. Moot

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—New York City's Mayor Abraham *Beame and officials of the Municipal* Assistance Corp. have set a deadline of midnight next Tuesday for voluntary compliance by the city's unions with the fiscal program being advocated to restore the city's credibility and facilitate the sale of the corporation's next billion-dollar bond issue.

Left unsaid was what Mr. Beame will do if there is no compliance with the plan, which calls for a wage freeze, a salary cut and layoffs and an increase in the transit fare and student fees at the City University.

It has been suggested that Mr. Beame can impose salary cuts unilaterally although that notion is being studied by legal experts. The mayor said last night that if the unions did not agree, the alternatives would be announced next Wednesday.

Meanwhile, prices improved slightly for MAC's bonds, following the sharp drop that occurred on Monday, their first day of public trading.

Market sources have indicated that federal backing would be necessary to sell the $2 billion of bonds MAC still must issue if the city is to overcome investor resistance.

The city will not have funds to meet an Aug. 15 payroll or to retire nearly $800 million of notes on Aug. 22 unless the agency markets $1 billion of bonds.

MAC officials are slated to meet with Treasury Secretary William Simon, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns and Council of Economic Advisors chairman William Seidman tomorrow.

The purpose of the meeting, MAC officials said, is "to keep them updated" on the city's growing fiscal problems.

Burns Rejects Call for Lower Rates

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP). —Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns conceded today that the Fed's activity recently has resulted in higher short-term interest rates. But he rejected an appeal from House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., that he "cease and desist" from actions that would push interest rates higher.

Co-incidentally, a panel of four prominent economists sharply criticized Mr. Burns's policy in testimony before a House Democratic caucus. Summing up their views, former Economic Council chairman Walter Heller said that Fed actions last month raising interest rates constituted "an ominous cloud on the horizon."

[In London, former Fed governor Andrew Brimmer warned America's main trading partners they could not count on a vigorous U.S. economic recovery this year or in 1976, Reuters reported.

["If Germany and Japan, along with other countries, pin their hopes for revival of their own economies on an early and strong recovery in the United States, they are likely to be disappointed," he said.

[He criticized the present tight U.S. money-supply policy and called for an expansion of bank reserves to meet credit needs and stimulate output.]

But Mr. Burns stressed that the inflationary threat is not over. He said the June consumer price index increase at an annual rate over 9 per cent is "a warning that the menace of inflation is very much with us." He predicted, also, that when the July wholesale price index is issued shortly, "all of us are going to be very unhappy."

The financial community, he said, needed "a signal" that the Fed had not lost its desire to curb inflation.

"But the signal is such a clout on the nose of the economic system," said Mr. Reuss, "that it threatens to abort the recovery. I'm glad, however, it's just a signal, and I joyfully await your return to the short-term (interest rate) structure you had before you embarked on this signal-showing episode."

"I have to be honest," responded Mr. Burns, "your joyful expectations may not be realized." Short-term rates, he said, typically go up in a recovery cycle.

Last May, testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, he broke new ground by committing the Fed to a growth of 5 to 7.5 per cent in the money supply (M-1) from March 1975 to March 1976.

Today, he said the Fed would stick to that target in the 12-month period from the second quarter 1975 to the second quarter 1976.

Mr. Burns explained that Fed actions resulting in higher short-term rates had been precipitated in an effort to control an "explosion" in the money supply—up at an annual rate of over 14.5 per cent in May and June—which in turn resulted from the Treasury's disbursal of about $10 billion in tax rebates.

Mr. Burns insisted that the key federal funds rate—the rate at which banks borrow from one another—which is now about 6 5 per cent, was an aberration. He implied the Fed plans to keep the rate at around 6 per cent.

Warns Inflation Still a Threat

Most NYSE Prices Decline

NEW YORK, July 24 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed today with the Dow Jones industrial average breaking a string of six losses and rising 3.60 to 840.27.

However, the number of issues declining exceeded the number gaining by about 1,070 to 370.

Brokers attributed the broad overall decline to continuing concern that a jump in the U.S. cost of living last month indicated inflation might resurge, and that rising interest rates will impede the expected economic recovery.

Kodak spurted 4 1/8 to 99 1/2. Its second-quarter profits fell, but the results were better than analysts' estimates.

Du Pont rose 2 1/2 to 124 1/4. The gains in these two stocks were largely responsible for the advance in the Dow index.

Standard Brands gained a point to 67 1/4. It raised the quarterly dividend and proposed a 2-for-1 stock split.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.86 to 91.57. Syntex, the most active issue, was up 7/8 to 35 3/4.

Treasury bill prices closed sharply higher following remarks by chairman Arthur Burns that the Fed was not pursuing a policy of pushing interest rates higher.

In Chicago, farm futures prices soared. Limit highs were set by corn, soybeans and soybean oil. Other commodities advanced strongly and many approached the session limits.

An Agriculture Department official said that the Russian sunflower crop may be in danger and the United States may sell soybeans to the Soviet Union.

U.S. Revises Upward Soviet Grain Needs

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP). —The Soviet Union's drought-battered grain crop has continued to deteriorate and may force Moscow to import 20 million tons from other countries to make up deficits, the Agriculture Department said today.

The figure is five million tons —or 33 per cent—above previous estimates.

The department sharply lowered its previous estimate of Soviet grain production for this year to 185 million tons.

It said that because of expected further Soviet grain import requirements it has asked U.S. grain export firms to advise the agency before beginning negotiations of large export sales of grain.

The Soviet crop estimate is 10 million tons below the department's July 9 forecast and is the third downward revision. Last spring the government estimated the Soviet grain crop would total 210 million tons.

The department said that continued and intensified dry weather in much of the Soviet Union's spring grain areas was responsible for the latest reduction in crop prospects.

So far the Soviet Union has purchased 14 million tons of grain, including 10 million from the United States.

Department officials said that if poor weather conditions continue, Soviet import requirements could become as high as in 1972 when that country imported 29 million tons of grain.

Canada Sale Reported

WINNIPEG, July 24 (Reuters). —The Canadian Wheat Board today announced the sale of one million tons (about 37.3 million bushels) of durum wheat to the Soviet Union.

Shipments will start in November and continue until August, 1976, from both St. Lawrence and West Coast ports, the board said. No purchase price was announced, but based on current prices the three million tons, or about 112 million bushels, is worth about $226 million.

Meanwhile, North American grain companies prepared to ship nearly 13 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union through West Coast ports after East Coast dockers threatened not to load it if sale to the Russians meant higher bread prices at home.

Loading Agreement Reported

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI). —Thomas Gleason, president of the ILA, has reportedly said that wheat exports to Russia will be loaded on schedule.

Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., said he received the assurance from Mr. Gleason in a telephone call today.

Company Reports

American Broadcasting

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	257.3	231.8
Profits (millions)..	13.16	17.5
Per Share	0.79	1.03
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	508.2	461.8
Profits (millions)..	20.7	27.5
Per Share	1.20	1.63

Ashland Oil

Third Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions).	841.1	930.1
Profits (millions)..	26.8	28.9
Per Share	1.02	1.12
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	2,585.7	2,235.0
Profits (millions)..	83.0	78.2
Per Share	3.16	3.03

*1974 Figures restated

Borg-Warner

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions).	431.5	471.3
Profits (millions)..	11.7	18.0
Per Share	0.60	0.94
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	811.7	867.0
Profits (millions)..	15.4	31.0
Per Share	0.80	1.62

*1974 Figures restated.

Delta Air Lines

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	337.9	342.9
Profits (millions)..	8.1	29.1
Per Share	0.41	0.72
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,380.0	1,230.0
Profits (millions)..	49.2	90.6
Per Share	2.48	4.56

Eastern Airlines

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	395.4	384.8
Profits (millions)..	0.012	12.2
Per Share	a	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	809.6	754.4
Profits (millions)..	0.153	10.62
Per Share	a	0.54

a—Preferred dividend requirements exceeded net income.

IU International

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	443.9	515.1
Profits (millions)..	20.4	22.5
Per Share	0.62	0.68
Per Share Diluted.	0.58	0.62
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	881.1	940.2
Profits (millions)..	43.6	43.6
Per Share	1.33	1.33
Per Share Diluted.	1.23	1.20

Kennecott

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	377.9	477.2
Profits (millions)..	23.5*	67.2
Per Share	0.71	2.03
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	699.2	851.2
Profits (millions)..	32.0*	100.9
Per Share	0.93	3.05

*Included extraordinary gain of $13.6 million, or $0.41 a share.

Marathon Oil

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	771.8	806.2
Profits (millions)..	32.6	50.2
Per Share	1.10	1.68
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	1,532.5	1,561.9
Profits (millions)..	48.9	80.8
Per Share	1.64	2.70

Martin Marietta

Second Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions).	269.0	323.3
Profits (millions)..	16.6	35.2
Per Share	0.70†	1.16
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	492.2	595.7
Profits (millions)..	30.0	36.6
Per Share	0.85†	1.69

*1974 Figures restated.
† Includes extraordinary gain of $0.22 a share.

Pacific Gas & Electric

First Half		
Revenue (millions).	1,073.6	841.2
Profits (millions)..	115.0	120.7
Per Share	1.57	1.65

*Indicated

Pennzoil

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	267.5	200.6
Profits (millions)..	25.6	31.7
Per Share	0.76	0.95
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	506.5	451.4
Profits (millions)..	53.8	63.8
Per Share	1.53	1.84

Shell Oil

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Profits (millions)..	118.0	124.5
Per Share	1.75	1.85
First Half		
Profits (millions)..	222.5	246.5
Per Share	3.29	3.66

Standard Brands

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	473.8	409.3
Profits (millions)..	14.9	12.5
Per Share	1.07	0.90
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	930.3	807.9
Profits (millions)..	25.6	24.7
Per Share	2.13	1.79

Sterling Drug

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	226.9	214.1
Profits (millions)..	16.9	16.6
Per Share	0.29	0.28
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	446.5	430.5
Profits (millions)..	38.1	37.8
Per Share	0.66	0.64

Texas Eastern Transmission

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions).	320.5	335.0
Profits (millions)..	19.5	18.7
Per Share	0.80	0.77
First Half*		
Revenue (millions).	657.8	699.0
Profits (millions)..	50.4	46.7
Per Share	2.07	1.92

*Indicated

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(Province of Quebec, Canada)

Cdn $ 5,000,000 9¼% Notes due 1982

CITY OF POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES
(Province of Quebec, Canada)

Cdn $ 5,000,000 9¼% Notes due 1982

BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE
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CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT LYONNAIS
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Both issues are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
82⅞	45½	AbbLab 1.44	18	213	80	78¼	78¼	—1⅞
41⅜	39⅜	AbbtLab wi		5	40	39½	39½	
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	25	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		73	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		20	5¼	5	5	—⅛
9⅝	3¼	Adddressog	75	183	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
10	7¼	Advinv .28e		61	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
29⅝	20	AetnaLf 1.08	11	342	25⅝	24½	25	—⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	52	10	9¾	10	
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	53	4⅝	4	4	—⅝
79⅝	44⅜	AirPrd .20b	13	259	70½	69⅝	70	+¾
13⅝	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	42	11	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
23⅝	10½	Aircoinc .90	6	163	20¾	20	20⅛	—¼
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	6	49	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
17¼	10⅛	Akzona 1.20	40	25	16	15¾	16	
14⅝	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	6	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z100	92½	92	92½	+1¼
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z110	79½	79½	79½	+1
17⅝	9	Alaska Intrs	10	135	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyin .40	6	30	16½	16½	16	—½
8⅝	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	19	18	7¼	7	7	—⅜
20⅝	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	83	19⅝	19	19½	—⅜
25⅝	18⅞	AlcanAlu .60	10	935	23	22¼	22¾	—⅛
15¼	7½	AlcoStd .42	5	113	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	26	159	26	25¾	25¾	—¼
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	11	70	6	5¾	6	
6⅝	3	AlisnMt .46e	21	32	5	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅞	6⅞	AllegCo .45e	8	82	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+⅛
25⅞	20⅝	AlleLud 1.20	3	55	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
18¾	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	55	16⅞	15¾	16½	—⅛
11⅞	4⅝	AllenGrp .40	13	47	10¾	10	10¾	+¾
42	27	AlldCh 1.60	8	125	38	36⅞	38	+1⅛
15⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	5	25	13⅞	13½	13⅝	—⅛
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	8	14½	14⅛	14½	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
40¾	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	256	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		15	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .25	6	196	12	11½	11⅞	+⅜
8	5⅞	AllrtAut .56	7	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
12½	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	5	34	11	10½	10½	—⅝
50½	27⅜	Alcoa 1.34	12	448	46½	45½	45½	—¾
45⅞	25¾	AmalgSug 3	3	6	38¼	37¾	37¾	—¼
58½	28¾	Amax 1.75	9	260	52	50½	51⅜	+⅞
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		13	124½	122	124½	+2¼
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	73	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	+½
5⅝	3	Amcord .26	6	32	5⅛	5	5⅛	
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
33½	25½	Amrc pf2.60		5	33	32⅞	33	+1
23⅝	15⅝	A Hess .30b	4	217	20⅞	19⅞	20½	+⅞
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		19	53	51¼	51⅛	—1¼
22	7⅝	AAirFlit .44	12	104	18½	18	18⅛	—⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		168	8⅝	8	8⅛	—⅛
14¼	3¼	A Baker .40		38	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	—⅜
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	152	41	39⅞	39⅞	—⅝
27⅝	13⅞	AmBdcst .80	8	342	22⅞	21¾	22⅞	—1
12⅛	5	AmBldM .35	8	87	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	127	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	—⅜
3⅝	1⅜	AmCen Mtg		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
19¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	12	17	16⅞	17	
30⅞	23⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	343	25⅞	24⅝	25½	—⅛
13	7⅛	AmDist .72p	70	15	8⅝	8	8⅝	+½
29½	15½	A DisTel .52	11	249	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+¼
4½	2¼	AmDualVl		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	11	ADul pf.84e		4	12½	12½	12½	
21	14¼	AmElPw 2	9	571	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
12¼	3⅝	AFamily .24	7	31	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
6	3⅜	AmFin .20	22	13	5	4¾	4¾	—⅛
14½	11¼	AmF pf1.90		z30	14	14	14	+½
24¼	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		28	23¾	23¼	23⅝	—⅛
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		6	16	15⅝	15¾	
13⅝	9	A Grains .60	6	39	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	—⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅝	3⅞	A Gin pf1.80		15	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—¼
16⅜	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	53	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
43¼	27¾	A Home .88	25	862	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+¼
191½	128	A Home pf 2		5	166	163¾	166	—5
32⅞	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	320	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅜
5	1⅜	Am Invest		10	4½	4⅜	4½	
7⅛	3½	A Medicl .12	8	87	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
7⅛	1¾	A Medicorp	7	450	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		289	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
38¾	32½	ANatG 2.54b	7	180	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Am Seating	8	15	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅛
15¾	5⅛	AmShip .68b	575	15	11⅞	11½	11½	—¼
16⅛	8⅛	AmStand .88	6	102	15¼	14⅞	15	—¼
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		7	52¾	52¼	52¾	—½
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	12	131	8½	8¼	8¼	—¼
29	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	8	48	28⅝	27¼	27⅜	—¼
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1266	49¼	48¾	49	—⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		231	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	
45¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		14	44⅞	44½	44⅝	—⅛
46	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		38	43¾	43½	43⅝	—⅛
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	14	9¾	9½	9⅝	—⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	14	18½	18	18⅛	
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	5	31	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	69	18½	18½	18¾	+¼
22	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	141	20⅝	19½	20¼	
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	201	17¼	17	17¼	
40⅝	23⅝	AMP Inc .37	38	178	34	33⅝	34	—⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Ampco .40a	4	27	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	—⅞
7⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	7	191	6⅞	6¼	6½	—¼
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	31	30⅝	29⅝	30	—⅛
44	36	Amst pf2.65		1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1⅛
8⅝	7¾	Amstr pf.68		15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	5	62	66	64⅝	65	—1¼
8⅛	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	19	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
20⅝	13½	Anacond .60	5	402	16¾	16	16	—⅛

ADVERTISEMENT

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Flash... Paris Bourse

JULY 24, 1975 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS-PRICE July 24	TUE.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD* (%)	—EARN. PER SHR.— '72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	579 - 391	473.50	477.50 - 451	5	3.2	40.93 - 42.63 - 89.14c	7,958	'74 consol. net profit: 770 MF (+75%). Dividend 15 Fr. (+7.50 Fr. tax credit).
BIC	Pens. lighters	749 - 493	515	527 - 521	19	1.2	26.56 - 29.86 - 27.60c	1,800	1st. sem. consol. turnover at equal exchange rates: 16.3%.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	780 - 402	716	734 - 720	14	2.8	42.50 - 47.50 - 50.73c	600	1st. sem. consol. turnover: 992 mil. Fr. (+37%). Foreign sales strong.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass. food	649 - 378	456	468 - 456	16	5.5	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2,332	Same dividend (Fr. 25.20) to be proposed at shareholders' meeting.
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	209 - 175	177	180 - 177.50	10	2.8	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1,865	Total dividend of Fr. 15 for fiscal period 1973/1974.
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE.	Public works	157.20 - 78.50	120	128.50 - 122.80	11	5.4	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1,254	6.50 Fr. dividend for 1974 will be proposed at shareholders' meeting.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN	Bank	160 - 117	139.50	140.30 - 139.10	13	5.0	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	3,445	Group consolidated turnover: 50.20 MF (vs. 38.57 MF in '73).Net dividend: Fr. 7.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	136 - 101.50	116.20	115 - 111	17	5.2	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	3,881	As of April 30, total C.I.C. Group deposits exceed 45 billion Fr.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	189.50 - 153.20	165	165 - 159.80	6	4.7	9.22 - 15.98 - 28.13c	2,947	Group consolidated net sales for first quarter '75 = 2.058 million Fr.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	184 - 124.90	187.50	188 - 183.20	—	4.8	(non significant)	2,193	SOVAC (100% subs). 74 net income (c): 32.3 MF=14.7 F. per Eurafrance share.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	355.20 - 169	334	340 - 334	15	4.8	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1,428	Net profit of 21.147 MF+24.544 MF for reserves = 51.631 MF profit margin.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	153 - 80.05	133	136.20 - 134	2	7.8	27.05 - 41.65 - 66.21c	13,889	Non consol. net income '74: 580.6 MF vs. 549 MF in '73 (+5.75%).
GENER. DE FONDERIE	Mec. cons.	226 - 127	165.83	166 - 156.20	6	7.6	25.15 - 41.19 - 30	962	'74 net dividend of 12.60 Fr. (same as '73) to be paid as of July 15.
IMETAL	Mining	97.90 - 72.20	77.90	78.80 - 75.50	4	3.9	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.97c	7,944	Imetal '74 net dividend of Fr. 3: to be paid as of July 9.
LMT (Matériel Tél.)	Electric.	2595 - 1400	2,600	2671 - 2615	42	1.6	56.52 - 66.34 - 62.09	706	Electricité de France orders LMT simulator for nuclear plant.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	508 - 303	451	464.80 - 448	21	3.5	26.73 - 19.87 - 21.28	1,687	'74 net dividend of 16 Fr. (+12.67%) to be paid as of July 7.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	582 - 412	547	558 - 555	17	1.3	22.60 - 31.77 - —	3,156	....
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	184 - 122	175.50	178.50 - 175	7	6.3	18.85 - 21.52 - 23.72c	10,160	1974 net profit: 23.72 Fr. per share: breakup value: 365 Fr. per share.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	158 - 121.10	136.50	132.50 - 130	—	5.0	(non significant)	3,485	Despite loss due to SAH subsidiary, proposed '74 dividend same as '73.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	73 - 58.50	60.50	62 - 61	9	8.3	4.32 - 11.71 - 6.52	2,825	5 Fr. dividend for '74 (4.20 Fr. in '73) will be paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM	Chem. min	127.70 - 106.80	110.20	112.90 - 111.50	4	8.5	10.90 - 14.50 - 29.50c	25,162	1974 consolidated net profit = 743 MF., i.e. 29.5 Fr. per share.
PERRIER	Bever. Spa	150 - 104	106.20	110.90 - 105.50	9	3.8	8.54 - 11.43 - —	5,254	....
PEUGEOT	Holding	229.90 - 135	244	253.50 - 245	6	3.7	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	6,002	1st sem. French car sales: 160,500 (+15%); export: 188,000 cars (—7%).
REDOUTE	Mail order	584 - 325	495	510 - 493	14	2.0	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	12 Fr. net dividend to be proposed July 24 shareholders' meeting.
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	325 - 239.50	244.70	249.20 - 244	6	3.7	13.85 - 28.72 - 37.66c	3,028	'74 net dividend of 9 Fr. (vs. 6.75 Fr. in '73) to be paid as of July 7.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1998 - 1210	1,740	1795 - 1755	24	1.1	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	New joint U.S. subsidiary with Nordica to sell ski shoes.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	265 - 185	221	224 - 220	4	6.8	49.14 - 55.76 - 54 c	9,909	15 Fr. net dividend (+1 Fr.) confirmed at shareholders' meeting.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric.	1018 - 700	882	908 - 980	24	1.6	26.61 - 34.02 - 37.25	918	Net dividend of 14 Fr. for '74 (vs. 11 Fr. in '73) is paid as of July 1.

(e) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. * Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

NEW ISSUE

July 18, 1975

$350,000,000

CITICORP

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Convertible into Common Stock of Citicorp at any time on or before June 30, 2000, unless previously redeemed, at a conversion price of $41 per share, subject to adjustment in certain events.

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(Continued on next page)

هكذا عنه الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
79	58	JerCe pf8.12		z100	72½	72½	72½	
25⅝	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	21	22¾	22½	22½+	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Jewelcor	225	68	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
44	22¾	JimWalter 1	10	171	42	41½	41⅝+	¼
47⅞	28	JimW pf1.60		33	45¾	45⅜	45½—	⅛
12	9¼	JimWlt pf 1		z20	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅝	14	JHanS 1.52e		9	17	16¾	17+	¼
21½	18	JHanI 1.68e		10	20	19¾	19⅞—	⅛
26⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	274	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞—	¼
98½	72¼	JohnJn .80a	21	381	90⅝	87⅝	90¼—	¼
15⅞	8	JohnCon .80	10	49	14⅝	14¼	14⅝—	¼
30⅝	20½	JhnCont pf 2		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	22	5	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
31	24⅛	Jorgen 1.50b	3	6	28	27¾	28+	¼
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1	10	10	23½	23¼	23½—	⅛
90	42⅝	JoyMfg 1.60	13	219	80⅝	79	80⅜+	⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Justice Ind		6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	166	32¼	31	31¾—	⅛
66	42¾	Kai 57pf4.75		4	62	62	62	
65	42⅝	Kai 59pf4.75		3	62½	62½	62½	
65	42¾	Kai 66pf4.75		4	61⅝	60½	61½+	⅝
39⅝	25⅜	KI 4.75pf2.37		240	39⅝	39½	39½	
7⅝	4⅝	KaisCem .50	12	45	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
15	11	KaiCe pf1.37		3	14¼	14¼	14¼—	¼
14	12	KaneMi p.24	4	18	14	13¾	14—	¼
26⅝	18½	KCtyPL 2.28	8	34	25⅞	25⅝	25¾—	⅛
21⅞	18⅝	KC Soutn 1r	4	9	17¼	17	17—	¼
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z100	10½	10½	10½	
38⅝	17⅜	KanGEl 1.60	7	31	37½	36⅞	37—	¼
17¾	14½	KanNcb 1.32	8	5	16½	16½	16½	
18⅝	15⅝	KanPLt 1.52	9	45	18⅛	17½	17½—	1
5⅝	2⅞	Katy Ind	6	18	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Kry pfB 1.46		3	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
10⅝	3	KaufBd .04p		454	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	Kaweckl .40	7	25	10⅞	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
15	9⅝	KayserR .60	32	22	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	KeeneCp .50	6	61	6¼	6	6—	¼
8	4⅞	Keller .20	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14	Kellogg .70	19	101	19¾	18⅞	19¼+	⅜
12	6⅝	Kellwood .80	6	10	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	½
39⅝	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	8	39⅛	38¾	38¾—	⅝
40	27⅝	Kennecott 2	8	757	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	1⅛
18⅝	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	19	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
95⅝	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	205	89⅛	85⅜	87 +	2⅝
20	16	KeystCon 1a	2	14	17⅞	17¼	17⅝—	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	Kidde .50	5	60	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛—	⅝
34⅝	24⅝	KimbCl 1.60		46	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅞
9⅝	5⅝	KingDSt .40	3	50	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	KirschCo .90	8	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	½
25⅝	15⅝	KLM Airlin		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
33⅝	14⅝	KnigtRid .54	16	99	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
12⅝	4⅝	Koehring	6	87	11	10⅝	10⅝+	⅝
37⅝	20	Kosh pf2.75		5	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
74⅝	36⅝	Koppers 2.40	8	138	72⅝	71⅛	72⅛—	1⅝
54	42⅝	Koppr pf 4		z200	52	52	52—	1
42	34⅝	Kraftco 1.92	10	174	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
34⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	36	749	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛—	½
13⅝	8⅝	Kroehler .40		15	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	115	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	½
7⅝	4⅝	Kysor .20	20	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	12⅝	LacGas 1.68	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	LaneBry .72	8	6	12⅛	12	12—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LearSieg .28	6	101	7⅛	6⅞	7+	⅛
27⅝	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		5	25	25⅝	25⅝—	¼
28⅝	18⅝	Leaswy .60b	7	1	27	27	27—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	LeedsN .50	7	22	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Leesona .60	3	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9	LehPCt .80	6	7	11	10⅝	11—	⅛
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	27	86	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Lehman .72e		101	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Lennar Crp	22	24	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
24⅝	13⅝	Lenox .72	13	22	24	23⅝	24+	1
9	4⅝	LevFd Cap		7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
34⅝	13	LeviStra .48	8	123	31	29⅝	30⅛+	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Levitz Furn	113	1418	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6	2⅝	LFE Cp	8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	LFE pf.50		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅝	13⅝	LOF .80	8	96	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
8⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	7	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7⅝	LibrtyCo .40	5	23	10⅛	10	10—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Librty Loan		17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	4	LibrtyLn pf		6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	½
34	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	14	31	30⅛	30⅛—	½
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z30	81	80⅝	80⅝	
79⅝	57⅝	LillyEli 1.10	27	224	70⅝	69⅝	70⅛—	⅛
35	24	LincNat 1.60	10	38	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
19	13⅝	LincPl 1.74a		8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lionel Corp		48	2⅝	2	2—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Littonin .13t		279	8⅛	7⅝	8—	⅛
12	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Litton pfB 2		9	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LMu Inv		38	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	4	297	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
26⅝	14⅝	Loews 1.20	7	287	23⅛	21⅝	22⅛—	⅜
8⅝	4⅝	LomaFin .36		30	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	LomM 3.10e	6	77	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Londont .40e	5	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	138	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅛
79⅝	50	LoneS pf4.50		4	71	71	71—	1
29⅝	22⅝	LoneSG 1.60	7	131	27⅝	26⅝	27+	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	78	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
43	40	LIL pf 4.25		z100	41	41	41—	⅛
115	104	LIL pfN 13		z10	112	112	112—	⅛
76	44	LongDrg .80	26	9	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝—	1
13⅝	2⅝	Loral Corp	9	309	10⅝	9⅝	10—	⅛
32⅝	19⅝	LaLand 1.12	11	276	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
17	8⅝	LaPacif .20	10	272	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
23⅝	18⅝	LouisGs 1.84	10	34	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Lowenst .60		21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅝	9	LTV Corp	2	154	14	13½	13¾—	½
25⅝	12	LTV A .55t		9	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
52⅝	44⅝	LTVCp pf 5		21	45⅝	44	44—	⅛
59⅝	35⅝	Lubrizol 1	20	160	52⅝	51⅛	52⅝+	⅞
15⅝	7	LuckSt .48b	12	142	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
11⅝	8	Ludlow .75	6	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
33	22	LukenSt 1.40	4	25	22⅝	22¼	22¼+	¼
17⅝	13⅝	LykeYng .10		68	14⅝	14	14—	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	Lykes pf2.50		68	28	27⅝	27⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	LynchSys .50	6	24	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	6	MacAF .60b	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	MacDonel	4	1	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Macke .25	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Macmill .25	6	144	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
14	9	Macmi pf1.20		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Macy 1.20	9	47	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
12	7⅝	MadisFd .60		65	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	MadSq Gar	8	24	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	MagicCf .32		82	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Magnavox		38	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
24⅝	11⅝	Mallory 1	12	203	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	MfrHnv 1.96	4	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9	Manpwr .32	5	22	13	13	13	
35⅝	22⅝	MfrHan 1.??	8	292	38	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
51⅝	27⅝	MAPCO .72	19	73	47	45	45⅝—	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Maratn M	5	65	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
52⅝	29⅝	MarAO 1.60a	9	345	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	2⅝
28	13⅝	Marcor 1	6	191	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
27	21⅝	Marcr pf 2.??		21	22	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Marems .45	15	233	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	MarMid 1.60	6	14	19	18⅝	19	
21⅝	14⅝	MarionL .48	13	180	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Marley .60	4	25	25⅝	23⅝	25⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	MarcrOr .60	10	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Marriot .07t	18	137	13⅝	13	13⅛	
60⅝	41	MarshF 1.24	22	10	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	
26⅝	15⅝	MartMa 1.20		75	22⅝	22	22⅛—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	MartPr .50r	5	161	17⅝	16⅝	17—	⅛
26⅝	16	MaryCup .54	7	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
11	7⅝	MascoCp .28	8	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
55⅝	31⅝	Masonite .54	23	159	51	48⅝	50⅝—	⅛
27⅝	15⅝	MasseyFer 1	90	142	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	Masslt 1.24e	4	137	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅝	7⅝	MatCp 1.35e	6	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	13⅝	Matsin 1.05e		35	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
16⅝	12	MatsuE .21e		35	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
45⅝	22⅝	MayDSt 1.60	14	195	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	1
27⅝	20	MayD pf1.80		3	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	2⅛
21⅝	14⅝	MaverOG .92	7	8	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
6	3⅝	MaysJW .28	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅝	18⅝	Maytg 1.50a	15	61	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	MBPXL .20a	10	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
82⅝	27⅝	MCA Inc 1	10	535	73⅝	69⅝	72⅛—	1⅛
14	7⅝	McCord 1	6	23	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	McCrory Cp		8	3	2⅝	2⅝	
55⅝	48	McDerm n	11	564	50⅛	49	49—	1⅛
60⅝	35⅝	McDonalds	25	953	51⅝	50⅛	51⅛—	⅛
15	8⅝	McDonD .40	6	151	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
21⅝	11⅝	McGEd 1.20	13	71	19⅝	18⅝	19+	⅛
13⅝	6	McGrwH .56	10	80	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
22⅝	13	MGH pf1.20		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
37	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	65	24⅛	23⅝	24—	⅛
29⅝	16	McLean .72	8	20	23⅛	23	23—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	McLouth 1.60	5	75	17⅝	17	17—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	McNeil .80	7	29	10⅛	10	10—	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	4	63	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
35⅝	29⅝	Mea pf2.80		2	35	35	35+	⅛
36	28⅝	Mea pf2.80		2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	10	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	MEI Cp	7	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17⅝	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	13	160	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	
14⅝	2⅝	Menasc .??	8	24	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
60	29⅝	MercStr .80	13	2	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
85⅝	57⅝	Merck 1.40	25	503	78⅝	77⅛	78⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Meredith .70	5	15	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	MerrLyn .60	6	785	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛—	⅛
29	18⅝	MesaPet .05	40	318	27⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
99	71	MesP pf2.20		1	91	91	91—	8
32⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		107	30⅛	30	30—	⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	425	11⅛	11	11+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	MGM 1	7	333	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Metrom .56	9	145	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
79⅝	64⅝	MetE pf2.22		z60	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛—	⅛
76⅝	62	MetE pf2.12		z10	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝+	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	MGIC In .10		205	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14	8⅝	MichGs 1.10	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
29	14⅝	MichTube 1.20	5	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Microdot .60	5	24	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Micrew .79t	9	35	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
14	10⅝	MidCTl 1.03	8	41	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	8	718	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Midlnd Mtg		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
20	10⅝	MidldRoss 1	5	25	18⅛	18	18—	⅛
31⅝	17⅝	MilesLb 1.28	10	78	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	12	60	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
63	43	MinMM 1.35	22	521	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛+	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	7	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	MirroAl .96	8	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅝	9	MissnEq .28	9	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	MissRiv 1.29	4	32	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MoPac pf 7		11	14⅛	14	14—	⅛
20	14⅝	MoPICe 1.60	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	MoPSv .84b	7	55	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
49⅝	34⅝	MobilOil 3.40	5	466	45	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Mobile Hom		94	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	8⅝	Mohasco .60	47	48	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
5⅝	1⅝	Mohk Data		72	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	MohkRub 1	9	125	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	1⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Molycrp .40	4	53	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
21	9	MonarchM 1	5	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Monarm Ind	4	39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7	MonrEq .20	11	170	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
74⅝	41	Monsan 2.60	8	442	71⅛	70	71+	⅛
30	21⅝	MonDU 2.08	8	17	25⅛	25	25	
25⅝	22⅝	MonPw 1.60	8	90	25	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
23	19⅝	MonSt 1.20a		25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .70e	10	23	7⅛	7	7⅛	
95⅝	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	6	210	90⅛	88⅛	88—	⅛
71	51⅝	Morgan 1.80	15	290	62⅝	61⅛	61⅛—	⅛
27	13⅝	MorrsKn .88	6	16	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MorseEl Pd		28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	MorseSh .20	8	102	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	MorNor .30	9	68	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
57⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	29	312	50⅛	49⅛	50	
44⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.20	15	82	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	1⅛
20	16⅝	MtStTel 1.52	9	22	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Munford .3?	5	13	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	52	33	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	MurphC 1.70	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25⅝	15⅝	MurpOil .60	5	101	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	MurrOm 1.32		29	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4	MyersL .40	10	16	7⅛	7	7—	⅛

N

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅝	32⅝	Nabisco 2.30	12	44	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
35⅝	17	NalcoCh .60	23	35	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	NarcoSci .10	12	72	13⅛	13	13—	⅛
22⅝	15	NashuaC .60	12	50	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	NatAirl .50	6	203	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	N Avia .60e		16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	NatCan .52	4	52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
52⅝	29⅝	N Chem .25	33	39	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	NatCityL .90		5	8	7⅛	8—	⅛
44⅝	29⅝	NatDet 2.72	5	32	41⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	1⅛
17⅝	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	6	214	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
63	64⅝	NDst pf 4.25		z100	69	69	69+	1
22⅝	18⅝	NatFuelG 2	6	17	22⅛	22	22⅛—	⅛
15	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	9	65	13⅛	13⅛	13	
5⅝	1⅝	Nat Homes		120	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	NatInd .25	3	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	NatInd pf.40		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NtInd pf1.25		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Nt MedCare	19	218	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
30⅝	26⅝	N Pres 1.20a	9	1	30	30	30—	⅛
47⅝	9⅝	Nat Semicn	28	1417	40⅛	39⅛	40—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	8	53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	N Stand .90	6	8	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
45⅝	30	N Starch .80	16	21	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
45⅝	22⅝	NatStl 2.50a	4	38	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Nat Tea		12	6	6	6	
35⅝	20	Natomas 1.20	3	347	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
30⅝	14⅝	NCR Co .??	n	331	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
17⅝	4⅝	Neptune .40	10	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
20⅝	15⅝	NevPw 1.50	5	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z1110	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
17⅝	15	NevP pf1.74		z100	17	16⅛	15⅛—	⅛
19	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	159	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	NEnGE 1.20	6	151	12	11⅛	11⅛	
27⅝	22⅝	N EngT 2.56	11	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Newhall .40	10	34	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Newmt 1.60	n	60	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	n	29	22⅛	22	22—	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	NiaMP 1.18	7	169	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
97⅝	87	NiaM pf 10.60		z0760	96	95⅛	96+	⅛
76	63	NiaM pf7.72		z140	73	72⅛	72⅛—	⅛
53	41⅝	NiaM pf 5.25		z30	50	50	50	
42⅝	33	NiaM pf 4.10		z10	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
47	38⅝	NiaM pf 4.85		z120	47	46	45—	2
37	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z30	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		30	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	NL Ind 1	5	1263	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	NLT Cp .60	7	93	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
71	57⅝	NortWn 5	9	79	65	63⅛	63⅛—	1⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Norlin 1.75	3	52	14⅛	14	14—	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Norris 1.12	7	42	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
44⅝	24⅝	NoACoal .50	12	26	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	1⅛
10⅝	5⅝	NoAAt 1.35e	5	78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24⅝	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	9	37	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
		NorAPhl rt		260	⅛	3-32	⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	6	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	NoCeAir wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10	6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	1620	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	NoCenGs .62	8	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	viNoCen Ry		z20	8	8	8	
24⅝	17⅝	NorIllGas 2	7	26	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
24⅝	19⅝	NoIIG pf1.90		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	NIndPS 1.36	9	56	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
70	51⅝	NNGs 3.10a	6	51	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛—	1
26⅝	15⅝	NoStPw 1.84	10	113	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
110	100	NSP pf 10.36		z200	109	109	109—	1
87	82	NSPw pf7.84		z10	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛—	1⅛
82⅝	72	NSPw pf 7		z100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛+	1⅛
44	37	NSPw pf3.60		z30	42	42	42	
4⅝	2⅝	Northgt .50e	16	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	Northrp 1.60	5	270	27	25⅛	26—	⅛
33	23⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		1	26	26	26—	2⅛
22⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	9	665	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
47⅝	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	7	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
35⅝	13⅝	NwEn cf1.30	4	30	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
35⅝	18⅝	NwtInd 1.75	3	179	33⅛	32	32—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	NwstInd wt		21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
105⅝	60	NwInd pfC5		2	99	99	99—	1
78⅝	49⅝	NwtIn pf4.20		7	74	73⅛	74—	1
12⅝	7⅝	NwML 1.14e	11	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
46	34	NwtStl 2.40a	8	10	29	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	Norton 1.70	6	12	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
22	10⅝	NortSim .40	11	120	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
43	25⅝	NortS pf1.60		66	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
19⅝	10⅝	NucorCp .28	4	75	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	NVF Co	1	57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

O

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
11⅝	5⅝	Oak Ind .40	8	27	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	OakiteP .84	8	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
20⅝	17⅝	OcciPet .75e	4	1560	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	OcciPet wt		315	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
70⅝	42	OccidPt pf 4		25	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
73	45⅝	OccP pf3.60		35	63⅛	62	62⅛+	1
22⅝	19	OccP pf2.50		47	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
24	20⅝	OccP pf2.16		7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	OgdenCp 1	4	72	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
32⅝	23	Ogdn pf1.87		25	30	30	30	
15⅝	12⅝	OhioEd 1.76	9	207	16⅛	16	16⅛	
105	99	OhE pf 10.76		z20	102	102	102	
81	76⅝	OhEd pf7.24		z268	71	77	77—	1
50	45	OhEd pf4.56		z40	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
40⅝	38⅝	OhEd pf3.92		z100	40	40	40+	⅛
17⅝	16	OhPw pf14		z270	116	115⅛	116+	⅛
81	67	OhPw pf8.48		z50	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛—	⅛
71	66	OhPw pf7.60		z590	69	67⅛	67⅛—	1⅛
12⅝	10⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅝	17⅝	OklaGE 1.40	6	73	22⅛	22⅛	22—	⅛
11⅝	9⅝	OklGE pf.80		z340	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	6	55	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
29⅝	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	64	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
25	12⅝	Olinkraft 1	7	165	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Omark .50	4	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Oneida .??	5	6	10⅛	10	10—	⅛
21⅝	10	Opelika	9	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	OrangR 1.20	10	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	Orange .12	7	16	14⅛	14	14—	⅛
32	24⅝	OtisElv 2.20	6	63	30	27⅛	30—	⅛
7	4⅝	OutMar 1.20	22	67	26	24⅛	25⅛—	⅛
10⅝	8	OutletCo .75	4	81	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
15⅝	9	OvernT .28	8	35	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	OverShip .5	5	15	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
41⅝	23⅝	OwensCn .83	24	17	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
42⅝	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	72	44	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
77	67⅝	OwnIl pf4.75		1	75	74⅛	74⅛—	⅛
15⅝	7⅝	OxfrdInd .60	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛

P - Q

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14	11⅝	PacAS 1.20a		29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
22⅝	18⅝	PacGas 1.56	7	251	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
19	14⅝	PacLig 1.68	6	41	17⅛	17	17	
25⅝	12⅝	PacPetrl .20	10	70	23	21⅛	22⅛—	⅛
21	14⅝	PacPw 1.70	9	169	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15⅝	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
75	67	PacTT pf6		z430	72	72	72—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PacTin .80e	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	PaineW .10e	4	201	7	6⅛	7+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Palms .25	5	31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3	Pamida .05e	10	150	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		184	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
34⅝	27⅝	PanhEP 2	7	39	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
11	6⅝	Pearcit .60a	6	37	10⅛	10	10	
10⅝	6⅝	Pargas .90	8	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅝	12⅝	ParHan 1.12	6	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	ParkPen .22	15	27	16	15⅛	15	
27⅝	14	Pasco Inc	19	22	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	PaylsnW .36	9	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
22	9⅝	PenbGa .06r	12	297	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Cent		94	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PennDix .24	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Penn Fruit		33	2	1⅛	1⅛	
62⅝	36⅝	Penney 1.1?	28	352	50⅛	48⅛	49—	1⅛
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	7	105	19⅛	19	19—	⅛
69	73	PaPL pf8.40		z120	83	83	83	
83	69	PaPL pf3.60		z200	80	79⅛	80+	⅛
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z70	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
50⅝	41⅝	PaPL pf4.40		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
25⅝	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.??	6	30	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
43⅝	37	Pewl pf2.50		5	43	42⅛	43	
22	19⅝	Penwl pf1.60		15	20	20	20+	⅛
23⅝	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	447	21⅛	20	20⅛—	1
80	65⅝	Pennz pf 8		1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	⅛
27⅝	22	Pennz pf1.33		2	25⅛	25	25—	2
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	12	21	7⅛	7	7—	⅛
37⅝	30⅝	PeopGs 2.??	6	72	34	32⅛	32⅛—	1⅛
73	46⅝	PepsiCo 1.??	15	320	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛—	1⅛
30	15	PerkElm .28	25	22	26⅛	25⅛	26	
25⅝	15⅝	Pet Inc .??	7	37	26⅛	25	25—	⅛
14⅝	10	PetInc pf.20		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	PeterPl .80	25	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7⅝	34	Petries .86a	22	9	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
30	6⅝	Petrolan .??	7	137	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
40	18⅝	Petrol pf1.??		2	37	37	37—	2
22⅝	16⅝	Petrlm 2.3?e		50	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
35⅝	24	Pfizer .78a	15	277	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
35⅝	27	PhelpD 2.??	8	243	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	2⅛
15⅝	11⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	8	112	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
93	74	PhilE pf9.50		z230	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛+	1⅛
75	57⅝	PhilE pf7.85		z150	73	70	70	
45⅝	37	PhilE pf4.68		z50	41	41	41—	⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PhilaSub .??	7	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
59⅝	42⅝	PhilMorr .92	15	452	51	49⅛	50⅛	
6	2⅝	Philips Inc		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
42⅝	32	PhilPet 1.50	11	331	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	PhilVnH .48		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Pickwick Int	8	265	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	PiedNG 1.28	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	2⅝	Pier 1 Impt	7	25	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
70⅝	36	Pillsbry 1.80	15	172	65	64⅛	64⅛—	1⅛
25	17	PionCo 1.20	6	42	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	
20⅝	10	Pitney .60	9	274	18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
30⅝	18	PittFrg .36b	13	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
81⅝	36⅝	Pittston .80a	8	475	74⅛	71⅛	72⅛—	1
30⅝	14⅝	Pizza Hut	14	153	21	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
20⅝	20⅝	PizzaHut wi		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	10	109	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Playboy .12	15	20	5	5	5—	⅛
18⅝	6⅝	Plessy 1.30e	22	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6	2⅝	PNB ... .45e	13	72	5⅛	5	5—	⅛
43⅝	14⅝	Polaroid .32	23	2053	41⅛	39	40⅛—	⅛
13⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa	21	392	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	PopeTa .60b	21	31	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Portec 1b	4	10	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
66⅝	63	Portr pf3.50		250	65	63	65	
17⅝	12⅝	PortGE 1.28	7	129	16⅛	15	15—	1
106⅝	100	PoG pf 11.50		z310	104	103⅛	104+	⅛
43⅝	23⅝	Potlatch 1.??	9	40	42⅛	35	35—	⅛
13⅝	10	PotmEl 1.16	9	125	11⅛	11	11—	⅛
55⅝	53	PotEl pf5.50		z50	55	55	55	
45	35	PotEl pf4.04		z120	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
33	24⅝	PPGInd 1.60	8	133	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
12⅝	6	Premier .35	9	24	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	10	Premr pf.70		1	15	15	15	
100⅝	78⅝	ProctGam 2	22	198	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛+	⅛
8⅝	6	ProdRsh .32	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38⅝	18⅝	Proler 1.40	2	29	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛—	1⅛
6	4	PSA Inc		33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PSvCol 1.32	7	91	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PSvEG 1.72	8	422	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z120	95	92⅛	93—	⅛
76	61	PSEG pf7.52		z10	70⅛	70⅛	70—	⅛
54	44	PSEG pf6.80		z50	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
52	42	PSEG pf5.05		z120	50	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
43⅝	34	PSEG pf4.08		z110	40	40	40—	⅛
15⅝	12	PSEG pf1.40		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
41	25⅝	PSvInd 2.??	10	17	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
13⅝	11⅝	PSvNH 1.??	7	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅝	17⅝	PSvNM 1.28	10	62	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5	Publicker .??	7	87	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PuebloIn .20	8	69	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅝	13⅝	PugSP 2.16	6	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
62⅝	35	Pullman 1.80	10	255	55⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	PurexCp .52	8	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Purltn Fash		60	3⅛	3	3—	⅛
36⅝	17⅝	Purolator 1	12	39	35	35	35	
20⅝	12⅝	QuakOat .60	11	223	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
105⅝	101	QuaO pf9.56		z400	102	102	102	
54	38⅝	QukOat pf 3		2	54	54	54	
25⅝	15	QuakStO .64	13	69	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	Questor .12r		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	Questr pfA 2		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	

R

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45⅝	35	RalstonP .90	17	201	43⅛	42⅛	43—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Ramada .12	13	433	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	5⅝	Rancoin .60	56	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	RapAm .37p		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅝	17⅝	Raybest 1.50	5	15	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
21⅝	10⅝	RCA 1	17	865	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
65⅝	37	RCA cvpf 4		10	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	viReadg Co		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Redman Ind		52	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	viReadg 1pf		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
27	15⅝	RdgBate .35	7	70	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅝	7⅝	ReeceCp .74	10	34	12⅛	12	12—	⅛
36⅝	16⅝	Reed Tool	12	126	34	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	6	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	ReichCh .66	4	147	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7	4⅝	Reliab St .60	2	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
16⅝	10⅝	RelianEl 9.0	5	92	16⅛	15⅛	16	
29	19⅝	Relia pf1.60		1	29	29	29—	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	RelGp .20p		35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	RepG pfC.60p		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	ReG pfB.55p		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Republic Cp	4	29	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12	6⅝	RepFinS .60	6	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RepMtg Inv		15	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35⅝	22⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	154	31	30	30⅛—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	9	434	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	RelilCred 1	9	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅝	17⅝	RevcoDS .40	14	19	25⅛	25	25—	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	RevCop .20e	5	79	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
91⅝	47⅝	Revlon 1.20	19	91	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Rexham .20	8	87	4	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅝	15⅝	Rexnrd 1.??	6	21	22	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
37	32⅝	Rexn pfC.30		2	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
60⅝	49⅝	Reylnd 2.80	8	566	56⅛	54	54⅛—	⅛
65⅝	52⅝	Reyln pf2.25		3	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛+	⅛
24⅝	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	5	377	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
57	44⅝	ReyM pf4.50		1	55	55	55—	1
39⅝	34⅝	ReyM pf2.37		1	36	36	36+	⅛
10⅝	7	ReynSec .40	7	48	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Richardsn 1	6	30	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
24⅝	13⅝	RichMer .64	11	48	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	Richmnd .80	8	104	13⅛	13⅛	13—	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	RiegelT 1.20	6	48	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅝	8	RioGran .60	7	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	RioGr pf.30		51	10⅛	10	10⅛	
13⅝	4⅝	Rite Aid .16	15	547	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛—	⅛
24⅝	11⅝	RivianF .90	11	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15	9	Robshaw .70	30	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Robrtsn 1.30	6	20	22	21⅛	22	
15⅝	10⅝	Robins .24a	11	363	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	RochGs 1.29	7	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	RochTel .75	9	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Rockowr .??	13	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
25⅝	12⅝	RockwlInt 2	7	113	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
60	50	RkInt pf4.75		11	59	58⅛	59—	1
22⅝	17	Rklnt pf1.35		30	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
85⅝	46⅝	RohmH 1.??	21	28	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛+	⅛
11	7⅝	Rohrlnd .40	7	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
22⅝	11⅝	Rollins .20	14	27	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Ronson .14p	20	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	9⅝	Roper 1.20		22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
25⅝	16	PororA 90.	11	87	22	21⅛	22	
43⅝	27⅝	Rosario .40b	18	145	43⅛	42⅛	43—	1
17⅝	7⅝	RoyCCo .54	19	313	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
39⅝	24⅝	RoyID 3.15e	5	111	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Roylind .45t	11	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	RTE Cp .16	16	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅝	14	Rubbrm .40	31	39	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
25⅝	11	Rucker .20	8	309	21⅛	19⅛	20⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

NEW ISSUE — All of these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only. — JULY 1975

South African Railways and Harbours

DM 70 000 000.–

9¾ % Bearer Bonds of the Loan of 1975/1980

Under the irrevocable and unconditional Guarantee of the

Republic of South Africa

BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft

BANCO DI ROMA / COMMERZBANK AG / CREDIT LYONNAIS

HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE

SOCIETE GENERALE — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A. E. AMES & CO. Limited — ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO AMBROSIANO — BANCO URQUIJO Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE SCHLUMBERGER MALLET — BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A. — BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE
BANQUE WORMS — BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — BARING BROTHERS & CO. Limited — H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — BANKHAUS GEBRÜDER BETHMANN — BROWN HARRIMAN & INTERNATIONAL BANKS LTD. — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A.
CAZENOVE & CO. — CENTRAL MERCHANT BANK Limited — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.P.A.
CREDITANSTALT – BANKVEREIN — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDITO ITALIANO — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers — DELBRÜCK & CO — DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE ZENTRALBANK DER GENOSSENSCHAFTEN — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE – DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK –
DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION — DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION Limited — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft
EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.P.A. — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GENOSSENSCHAFTLICHE ZENTRALBANK AG – WIEN
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — GREENSHIELDS INCORPORATED — HAMBROS BANK Limited
HANDELSBANK IN ZURICH (OVERSEAS) Limited — GEORG HAUCK & SOHN — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK – GIROZENTRALE – — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V. — LANDESBANK RHEINLAND-PFALZ – GIROZENTRALE –
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO. Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY Limited — LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — LONDON MULTINATIONAL BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NESBITT THOMSON Limited — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — ÖSTERREICHISCHE LÄNDERBANK — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited
PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited — PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON — RHEINISCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SCHRÖDER, MÜNCHMEYER, HENGST & CO. — SINGER & FRIEDLANDER Limited — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UBS-DB CORPORATION — ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION — UNION ACCEPTANCES Limited
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — M. M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO. — WOOD GUNDY Limited — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LTD.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$25,000,000

Gold Fields (Bermuda) Limited

10¼% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1985

Payment of principal, premium, if any, interest and sinking fund unconditionally guaranteed by

Consolidated Gold Fields Limited

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction for or on account of United Kingdom or Bermuda withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Offering Circular. Interest is payable annually on July 15, commencing in 1976.

MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. LIMITED

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. — ASTAIRE & CO. Limited — BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION
BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA
BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited
BANK MEES & HOPE NV — BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S.A.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — BERGENS PRIVATBANK — BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK
BREISACH PINSCHOF SCHOELLER Bankkommanditgesellschaft — CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. — CAZENOVE & CO.
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A. — CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL — CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN
CREDITO ITALIANO — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — DBS-DAIWA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL Limited
DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S. — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS Limited — EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft
EURAMERICA FINANZIARIA INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. — EUROCAPITAL S.A. — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited
FINACOR — ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
HAMBROS BANK Limited — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited
KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited — KREDIETBANK N.V.
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.) — LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE
LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL Limited — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited
MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NESBITT, THOMSON Limited — NEUE BANK — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT SECURITIES S.A. — PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — PRIVATBANKEN Aktieselskab — RICHARDSON SECURITIES OF CANADA
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — ROWE & PITMAN, HURST-BROWN — SALOMON BROTHERS
J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. S.A.L. — SCHRODERS & CHARTERED Limited — JOSEPH SEBAG & CO. — SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND Incorporated
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA RAS GROUP — SOCIETE GENERALE
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TENNANT GUARANTY Limited — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft
J. VONTOBEL & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WARDLEY Limited
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY LIMITED — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

July 24, 1975.

NEW YORK, July 24.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.81	*1.02
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.63	*.89
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.39½	.38½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	200	190.00
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.93	151.30
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt.	56-57	129-130
Lead, spot, lb.	.19	.245
Copper elec., lb.	60¾-65	85¾-87
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.31¼	4.39½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	35-40
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.790	4.875
Gold N.Y., oz.	165.05	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	779.9	862.6

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
July 24, 1975

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	18.10	18.15	17.40	17.40	17.65
Oct	17.70	17.80	17.00	17.00	17.34
Jan	17.10	17.10	17.10	N16.84	17.26
Mar	16.85	17.20	16.40	16.45	16.70
May	16.90	16.95	16.40	16.40	B16.60

U.S. Commodity Prices

Jul	16.80	16.90	16.40	N16.46	16.65
Sep	16.75	16.75	16.45	16.45	N16.63
Oct	16.60	16.60	16.20	16.40	B16.65

Sales: 5,234.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trade.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	58.60	60.86	58.35	60.85	58.85
Dec	54.40	56.90	54.35	56.90	54.90
Mar	53.50	56.00	53.50	55.85	54.00
May	53.70	55.80	53.70	55.20	53.60
Jul	53.80	55.50	53.80	55.50	53.80
Sep	53.80	55.15	53.80	55.15	53.90
Dec	53.30	55.15	53.30	55.15	53.95

Sales: 1,489.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Jul	57.30	57.50	57.30	57.30	57.00
Sep	57.80	58.20	57.60	57.90	57.60
Dec	59.30	59.70	59.20	59.50	59.20
Jan	60.20	60.30	59.80	60.00	59.70
Mar	60.80	61.40	60.40	61.10	60.80
May	62.30	62.40	61.90	62.10	61.80
Jul	62.90	63.40	62.80	63.10	62.80

Sales estimated: 1,669.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	5.63	5.65	5.61	5.80	5.68
Mar	6.61	6.87	6.58	6.82	6.68
Apr	7.34	6.58	7.34	7.40	7.25
May	8.70	9.05	8.65	8.92	8.78

Sales: 3,111.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Jul	473.60	480.00	473.60	477.00	470.30
Aug	474.50	479.00	474.50	477.50	471.30
Sep	479.50	484.00	477.50	481.00	474.50
Dec	489.50	496.00	487.50	493.30	486.50
Jan	494.00	500.00	493.50	497.30	490.30
Mar	502.50	508.50	501.10	505.10	497.80
May	510.00	515.80	509.10	512.80	505.20
Jul	516.50	522.00	516.50	520.50	512.60
Sep	525.00	531.00	524.50	527.90	519.80

Sales estimated: 7,071.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	58.00	58.70	58.10	58.10	B58.65
Nov	60.50	60.70	60.20	B60.05	B60.55
Jan	62.25	62.50	61.80	B61.55	B62.05
Mar	63.35	63.35	62.95	B62.80	63.20
May	64.00	64.10	64.00	B63.85	64.20

Sales: 150.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	48.85	49.12	48.85	49.00	48.70
Dec	49.10	49.43	49.05	49.31	49.00
Mar	49.83	50.28	49.88	50.21	49.87
May	50.50	50.85	50.50	B50.81	B50.47
Jul	—	—	—	B51.45	B51.07
Oct	—	—	—	B51.70	B51.30
Dec	—	—	—	B51.90	B51.45

Sales: 1,250.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jul	166.00	166.00	166.00	165.63S	165.10
Aug	165.80	166.30	165.50	166.00S	165.50
Sep	168.10	166.10	168.10	167.50S	167.00
Oct	168.90	169.30	168.50	169.00S	168.50
Dec	171.70	172.40	171.60	172.00S	171.50
Feb	174.90	175.50	175.60	175.00S	174.40
Apr	177.80	178.70	177.80	177.90S	177.30

Sales estimated: 1,991.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Sep	3.56½	3.75	3.68½	3.69	3.57
Dec	3.71	3.88½	3.70	3.82	3.69
Mar	3.80½	3.98½	3.80½	3.94	3.80
May	3.83	4.00	3.82	3.95	3.81

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Sep	2.70	2.69	2.70	2.69	2.69
Dec	2.57½	2.66¾	2.57½	2.65	2.56½
Mar	2.63	2.73¼	2.63	2.71¾	2.63½
May	2.70	2.77	2.69	2.74½	2.68
Jul	2.73	2.79½	2.73	2.78	2.71

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Aug	5.56	5.74½	5.56	5.74½	5.54
Sep	5.55	5.72¼	5.55	5.72¼	5.52
Nov	5.58	5.74½	5.58	5.74½	5.55
Jan	5.65	5.83½	55	5.83½	5.64
Mar	5.75	5.92	5.75	5.92	5.72
May	5.84	6.02	5.84	6.02	5.82
Jul	5.90	6.05	5.90	6.05	5.85
Aug	—	—	—	6.06	5.86

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Aug	25.50	26.60	25.50	26.60b	25.55
Sep	24.50	25.45	24.50	25.45b	24.40
Oct	23.85	24.55	23.85	24.55b	23.55
Dec	22.90	23.77	22.90	23.77b	22.30
Jan	22.60	23.45	22.60	23.45b	22.40
Mar	22.50	23.27	22.50	23.27b	22.30
May	22.35	22.98	22.35	22.98b	21.22
Jul	21.90	22.75	21.90	22.75b	21.75
Aug	22.30	22.60	22.30	22.60b	21.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Aug	126.50	131.50	126.50	130.00	126.10
Sep	129.30	135.50	130.60	134.50	130.20
Oct	133.50	138.00	133.50	136.00	133.00
Dec	136.50	141.60	136.50	139.50	136.10
Jan	139.30	142.50	138.30	140.50	138.00
Mar	144.00	146.00	143.50	145.00	142.00
May	—	—	—	145.00	144.00
Jul	—	—	—	149.50	149.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Jul	475.50	476.00	475.50	476.00	472.00
Aug	472.50	480.00	472.50	478.00	472.50
Sep	480.00	473.00	481.50	481.50	476.50
Oct	480.50	498.50	480.50	486.50	481.00
Apr	506.50	513.00	506.50	509.50	504.00
Jun	513.80	518.80	513.50	516.50	512.00
Aug	525.00	525.00	524.50	525.00	518.00
Oct	532.00	532.50	531.50	531.50	524.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Aug	47.80	48.35	47.45	47.55	47.37
Oct	42.50	42.85	42.25	42.47	42.20
Dec	41.80	41.95	41.35	41.60	41.30
Feb	41.20	41.55	40.97	41.40	41.10
Apr	40.60	41.10	40.45	40.80	40.75
Jun	41.30	41.70	40.85a	41.27a	41.10

Sales: Aug 5,113; Oct 5,031; Dec 1,572; Feb 550; April 153; June 97.
Open interest: Aug 13,208; Oct 10,843; Dec 5,858; Feb 4,113; April 514; June 211.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Aug	56.00	56.40	55.65	55.80	55.90
Oct	49.90	50.00	49.40	49.72	49.50
Dec	49.80	49.90	49.15	49.25	49.30
Feb	48.65	48.65	47.90	48.25	48.20
Apr	45.50	45.50	44.87	45.40b	45.10
Jun	45.55	45.80	45.15	45.80	45.50
Jul	45.80	45.90	45.35	45.85b	45.45

Sales: Aug 1,690; Oct 1,332; Dec 1,345; Feb 660; April 117; June 120; July 54.
Open interest: July 22; Aug 4,595; Oct 3,547; Dec 6,276; Feb 4,053; April 963; June 436; July 142.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Aug	45.75	49.55	48.60a	49.50	48.55
Sep	56.15	56.45	55.85	56.35	55.90
Oct	54.70	55.00	54.65	55.30	54.70
Nov	57.65	58.10	57.65	58.00	57.40
Dec	60.00	60.90	59.90	60.90	59.80
Jan	56.60	56.85	56.60	56.85	56.60

Sales: Aug 46; Sep 302; Oct 14; Nov 26; Dec 39; Jan 17.
Open interest: July 6; Aug 280; Sep 1,870; Oct 176; Nov 398; Dec 791; Jan 69.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	88.40	89.10	88.00	88.10	87.60
Aug	86.30	86.90	85.50	86.60	85.90
Feb	79.70	80.25	79.40	80.00	79.40
Mar	77.90	78.55	77.65	78.20a	77.40
May	76.50	77.05	76.20a	76.85	76.15
Jul	74.50	75.25	74.50	75.05a	74.30
Aug	72.05	72.05	72.05	72.05	71.50

Sales: July 208; Aug 2,922; Feb 2,424; March 418; May 210; July 92; Aug 1.
Open interest: July 224; Aug 4,561; Feb 5,913; March 1,402; May 1,901; July 925; Aug 5.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Sep	167.60	168.30	167.10	167.50	167.50
Dec	171.70	172.50	171.50	172.00	171.70
Mar	176.00	177.40	176.00	176.70	176.20
Jun	179.90	181.10	179.90	180.60	180.60
Sep	184.90	186.10	184.90	186.00	185.40
Jul	165.50	165.70	165.50	165.70	—

Sales: Sep. 1,508; Dec. 302; March 116; June 21; Sep. 2; July 5.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Aug	194	187	191-193.55	186-187
Oct	187	180	186.50-187	182.50-183.50
Dec	186.50	179	184.50-185	180.50-181
Mar	186	179.50	183-183.50	179.50-180
May	184	178.50	181-182	179-180.50
Aug	182.50	179	180-181.50	175-176
Oct	182.50	183	181-182	176-178
Lots: 3,454.				
COCOA				
Jul	632.50		628-632.50	612-618
Sep	632	631	630-631	615-617
Dec	614	591	610.50-611	600-601
Mar	603	581	598-600	592-593
May	598	584	598-599	587-590
Jul	599	592	598-598.50	587-590
Sep	598		576-598	588-591
Lots: 3,336.				
COFFEE				
Jul	No trade		710-790	737-800
Sep	753	722	718.50-722	736-758
Nov	760	715	721-722	743.50-745
Jan	758	715	725-726	745-746
Mar	763	723	726-730	747-750
May	764	720	730-732	748-750
Jul	762	761	730-737	751-754
Lots: 1,757.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	566-566.50	564.50-565.50
3 months	586-586.50	584-584.50
Cathodes: spot	553-555	553-554
3 months	573-575	572-573
Tin: spot	3,102-3,104	3,087-3,092
3 months	3,112-3,114	3,109-3,109
Leads: spot	167-167.50	168.50-169.50
3 months	174.50-175	175.50-176
Zinc: spot	319.50-320	321-321.50
3 months	326-328.50	327-327.50
Silver: spot	216.30-218.30	215-215.50
3 months	224.20-224.50	221-221.20

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
Jul	—	—	620-720	+20
Sep	663	640	663-—	+17
Dec	610	590	604-605	+11
Mar	604	589	596-598	+ 5
May	595		595-607	U.C.
Jul	—	—	595-607	U.C.

Lots: 240.

Market Summary

July 24, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Xerox Co	290,500	58¼	—2½
Polaroid	206,800	40⅛	—⅝
IntTelTel	169,700	22½	—⅜
Texaco Inc	167,200	25¾	—⅛
Noeast Util	162,000	9¼	—⅛
Occiden Pet	152,000	17⅞	+⅛
Levitz Frnit	141,800	5⅞	—⅛
Nat Semicn	141,700	40	+½
Combd Com	135,400	11⅞	—⅛
Gen Food	131,300	23¼	—⅛
NL Ind	128,700	16⅛	—⅛
Am Tel&Tel	126,600	49	—⅛
Anch Hock	122,700	21	—1
Telepromp	120,300	7⅛	+⅛
Disney W	117,500	46⅝	—1⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	20.55	20.15
Advances	387	274
Declines	1017	1275
Unchanged	375	336
Total issues	1810	1876
New 1975 highs	14	26
New 1975 lows	10	6

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	67,100	35¼	+⅛
Nat Patent	66,400	13	+½
UnBrand wt	45,200	¾	
Craig Corp	41,800	6½	—⅛
Solitron	32,500	3⅝	—⅛
Allied Art	31,400	2⅞	—⅛
LoewsTh wt	27,800	6¼	—⅛
US Filter	26,300	12	—⅛
Aramera O	25,500	10	
HoustOil M	24,500	23⅛	—⅛

Approx total stock sales 2,470,000
Stock sales year ago 1,461,[illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
92.44	91.26	91.57	—0.56

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	837.30	847.78	829.24	840.27	— 3.60
20 Trn	162.41	163.84	159.70	161.55	— 1.14
15 Util	81.00	81.61	79.66	80.01	— 1.12
65 Stk	253.96	256.72	250.57	253.73	— 0.25

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	102.07	99.76	101.17	—0.06
15 Railroads	36.71	35.95	36.26	—0.19
60 Utilities	42.20	42.45	42.14	—0.37
500 Stocks	90.95	88.50	90.01	—0.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	48.44	47.94	48.27	—0.11
Industrials	53.67	53.07	53.51	—0.06
Transportation	32.13	31.67	31.88	—0.20
Utilities	32.56	32.32	32.30	—0.21
Finance	51.18	50.70	50.92	—0.38

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
July 23	203,440	387,627	2,220
July 22	216,594	424,689	2,576
July 21	207,851	379,515	3,153
July 18	195,939	349,495	3,618
July 17	209,652	384,840	6,631
July 16	257,787	454,736	2,542

*These totals are included in the sales figures

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-14

Acco Cil	MEI Corp	Shell Oil
CoGas ptA	Mohs Rub	Staley Mfg
Eaton Co pf	Neptune Int	Teledyn 6pf
Fla Sav	NL Ind	UtPL 2.80pf
GtAtlPac	Shell Oil	

NEW LOWS-10

APL Cp p	Harnishfgr	Richardson
ARA Svc	IDS RltyTr	SeabCst Lin
CnPw 5.50pf	LTV Cp pfA	Un Guaranty
EastGsF wi		

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. commercial banks to their foreign branches rose $1.406 billion to $3.215 billion in the week ending July 17, the Federal Reserve Board said today. This was $1.368 billion lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing prices July 24, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	44	44¾
1st Bk Sy	41¾	42¼
1stEmp S	14½	15¼
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	17¾	17⅞
MidtBk	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	2	3½
U Va Bks	17⅛	17⅝
Va N Bnk	15½	16½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19⅞	19⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	4	4½
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	11½	12½
Addisn W	9	9½
Adv Ros	1¼	2
Alberts	4⅞	5⅜
Alico Inc	8⅛	8⅝
Allyn Bac	4⅞	5¼
A El Lab	2	2⅝
Am Exp	35¼	35¾
Am Finl	12⅝	12¼
Am Furn	4	4⅝
Am Greet	11½	11⅞
Am Telev	14	14¾
Am Weld	9¼	10¼
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5	5½
Anheus B	35½	36
Ard May	2	2½
ArkWIG	17¼	17¾
Arvida	5⅜	5¾
AsCC Bot	15¼	16
AtlGas Lt	13	m¾
Baird At	5¾	6⅛
Balt PntC	11½	12¼
Bang Hy	12	12¾
Bkam Rlt	6½	7⅛
Bassett F	20½	21¼
Bayls Mk	9⅛	9½
Beeline F	5⅞	6¼
Betz Lab	39¼	40
Bibb Co	8⅛	8⅝
Bird Son	44	46
Birtchr	1½	1⅝
Bick Hills	35	36½
Bonza Int	2⅞	300
Booz AH	5⅜	5½
Braden	4⅛	4½
Brinks	11⅛	11⅝
Brks Sca	14	14¾
Brwning	3½	4
Buckb M	7½	7¾
Buckeye	10⅛	10⅝
Burn Sim	6½	7
CalWSv	25½	26½
Campl Ch	1¼	2⅛
Conrad H	1½	1⅞
Cap Swst	5⅝	5⅞
Capin Air	2¼	2½
Cap Tec	3	3¾
Care Cp	1¾	2½
CenVt PS	10¾	11¼
Chm Lea	8	9½
Chesa Ut	6¾	9¾
Chi Bridg	90	&¼
Chltn Cp	4	4½
CnrisSe	117½	121
Circle F	2¼	3
CitznUt A	30	30½
CitznUt B	29¾	30¼
Clark Mt	26¼	27¼
Clow Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Cir	17	17¾
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	24¼	25½
Con Pap	41	42
Craw Co	31	32½
Cross Co	12½	13
Cutlr Fed	2½	3½
Danly M	6	6¾
Data Dan	2½	2⅞
Data 100	12¼	12¾
Dayt Inc	27½	29
Decor In	3⅜	3⅞
DeKib Ag	35½	36½
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3¼
DeLux C	32¾	33½
Del CanT	12	13
Der InlBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	11½	12
Divn Cru	15¼	16
Dosutel	9⅞	10¼
Dollar G	7⅜	8
Dorch G	11⅛	11⅝
Dow Jone	27	28
Doyle DB	11⅞	12⅜
Dunkin D	5¾	6⅛
Duriron	17½	18½
Eberln In	4	4½
Econ Lab	29½	30
ElPas El	10⅛	11¼
Elba Syst	4¼	5
Elder Be	5¼	6
Elec Nucl	10½	11
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	4	4½
Entwistl	1½	2½
Equty Oil	16⅞	17⅜
Erie Tec	6½	8½
Ethan Al	24¼	25½
Fab Tek	1⅜	1¾
Fingrhi	2¼	2⅝
Fst Bost	19⅛	20
Fickner	21⅞	22⅝
Fla WatU	¾	1¼
Forest O	15	15⅝
Frmigil	½	¾
Folomat	11½	11⅞
Frkln Co	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	7½	8
Frnd Ice	23¼	24
Gen RlEs	3¾	4¼
Gov EFin	9⅝	10⅜
Graph Cn	14	14½
Green Mt	6⅞	7⅜
Grey Adv	7⅛	7⅜
Gulf Intst	10¼	11¼
Gyrodn	3¼	3¾
Harper R	7⅞	8⅛
Henred F	18¼	19½
Holobm	2⅛	2¾
Hoover	13⅞	14¾
Horiz Res	2¾	3¼
Huck Mfg	5½	5¾
Huds Pap	21½	22½
Hyatt Cp	5⅜	6
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nucir	4⅞	5¼
Intra Ind	2	2½
Intrmk In	1¾	2¼
Intrmt G	11⅛	11⅝
InBk Wsh	3¾	4⅛
IaSou Ut	23¾	24½
Jamsby	14	14¾
Jiffy Fds	1¼	1⅝
Joslyn M	16½	17¼
KMS Ind	3⅞	4¼
Kaisr Stl	36½	37
KaisStl pf	18¾	19¼
Kalvar	4	4⅜
Kaman A	18⅛	18⅝
Kampg A	4⅞	5⅛
Kate Gre	1¾	1⅞
Kaysam	1½	1⅞
Kear Tr	6¼	6⅝
Kelly Svc	12	12½
Keutf Ess	13¾	14¼
Keye Fib	14⅝	15⅛
Kev CusF	4⅛	4½
King Inf	1⅞	2⅝
Knap Vog	13¾	14¼
Lance In	22¾	23½
Land Res	1	1⅜
Leady Cp	2⅜	2⅞
Lin Bcast	8⅞	9¼
Los Elrn	2¾	3¼
Madisn G	12¼	12¾
Mai Rlty	1¼	1½
Mallkrt	44	44¾
Manor C	3	3½
Marit Frt	6¾	7¼
Maul LP	9½	10
McCor	35¼	36¼
McQuay	10½	11½
Measur	18	18½
Medtrn	39	39½
Merid In	2	2¾
Mdisx W	13	13¾
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Midw Gt	14½	15¼
Millipr	56½	58½
Miner In	4¼	4¾
Minn Gas	18⅝	18⅞
Miss Vl G	14	15
Mrs S Pie	11½	12½
Monf Col	6½	6⅞
Moore P	8½	9¼
Moore S	22	23
Motch M	3	4
Mot Club	4½	5
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Co	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	8¼	9
Nat Lib	3¾	4⅛
N SecRsh	4⅛	4¾
Natnw Rl	4¼	5¾
NJ Nat G	11½	12½
Nielsn A	18⅞	19⅛
Nielsn B	19	19½
NoCar Gs	9	9⅜
N Eur Oil	35¾	36¾
Nortrp Ki	21	21¾
NW NatG	7½	7⅞
NW PuSv	17½	18¼
Noxel Cp	12	12¾
Ogilvy M	19½	20¼
Ohio Ferr	15¾	16½
Oil Shale	4	4¼
Ormont	5⅞	6¼
Otter TP	18	18½
Over NA	2¾	3½
Pabst Br	31⅞	32⅝
PacGa R	26½	27¼
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	22¼	23¼
Parks H	2⅝	2½
Pauley P	5⅞	6¼
Pearl Mt	18¾	19¾
Pa Enter	14¼	14¾
PnzlOff B	11⅝	12⅛
Pepsi BW	5	5½
Petrolit	77	78½
Pettibon	21¾	22¾
Philip L	9¾	10
Piedml A	4¼	4¾
Pinkrtn	36½	37¼
Pion HiB	27¼	27¾
Pistilin	2	2¼
Possis Cp	2	2½
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
Pub S NC	9¾	10
P Benner	37	38
PutD Cap	4	4½
Qual Inns	1¾	2¼
Ragen Pr	3½	4¼
Rahall C	6⅛	6⅝
Raych Cp	224	229
Raymnd	8¾	9¾
Rocog Eq	7½	7¾
Road Ex	43¾	44½
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	4	4½
Rus Stov	15½	16¼
Sadlier	1⅜	1⅝
Scan Dat	2⅜	2¾
Scripps H	21½	23
Seis Dell	3⅝	3¾
Seneca F	3⅝	4⅛
Seven U	30	30¾
Snap Tls	29¼	30¼
Solid Sta	12¼	13¼
S Cal Wat	12¾	13¼
Sw Gs Cp	9⅝	10
Sw El Sv	14½	15¼
Standyn	15	15¾
Std Regis	19	19¾
Stan HPd	10	11½
Sterlg Str	5⅛	5⅝
Strawb Cl	23	24½
Sugdal F	2¼	3¼
Super El	5⅛	5½
TIME DC	5½	5¾
Tampax	33½	34½
Tayir WI	16½	17
Tech Pub	7	7¾
Techcre	16¼	17¼
Tecum P	31½	33½
Tennant	27½	29½
Tifny Co	7⅝	7⅞
Transo O	11¾	12¼
Tricn Pd	26½	28½
Trin OG	7½	7⅞
Tyson F	13¼	13¾
Un McGil	9½	10½
US Bnknt	4⅞	5¼
US TrkLn	13	13½
Up Pen P	18¼	19
Valley Gs	8⅝	9⅝
VenD Air	8¾	9½
Vance S	23⅝	24
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	23½	24¼
Wads Pu	6½	7¼
Wsh NG	18⅞	19⅛
Webb Re	7⅞	8¼
Weco Dvl	2½	2¾
Weight W	7	7½
Weldtrn	1¾	2¼
Welling M	8	8½
Well Gar	4	4½
Welsbch	3¼	4
Wstn Mtp	2⅝	2⅞
Westmd	48¼	49
Wisc PL	17⅝	17½
Wdwrd L	21⅛	21⅝
Wright W	3⅞	4¼
ZionUt B	21½	22½

Currency Rates

July 24, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6080	5.675	103.18*	60.20*	39.60x	—	6.9440*	97.545*	44.79*
Brussels (c)	37.67	81.93	14.866	8.6785	5.71*	14.4062	—	14.036	6.433
Frankfurt	2.3350	5.5174	—	58.51*	3.645x	96.70*	6.722*	94.80*	40.51
London (z)	2.17575	—	5.5225	9.4375	1435.25	5.6955	81.975	5.8275	12.7040
Milan	653.85	1436.00	280.32	152.20	—	252.64	17.53	246.49	112.97
Paris	4.3275	9.4445	171.335*	—	6.5705x	166.025*	11.5362*	161.915*	74.150*
Zurich	2.6797	5.8319	105.55*	61.61*	0.4061*	102.67*	7.12*	—	45.9*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8360; Escudo: 26.00; Irish £: 6.13; Peseta: 58.00; Schilling: 17.53; Sw. krona: 4.2435; Yen: 296.60; Belgian financial franc: 39.70.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6-6½	4-4½	10-11	10-10½
1 M.	6⅜-6⅞	4½-4⅞	4⅝-4⅞	10⅛-10½
3 M.	7⅜-7⅞	4½-4⅞	4⅝-4⅞	11⅛-11½
6 M.	8¼-8⅝	5-5¼	5¼-6	12-12¾
1 Y.	8⅝-8¾	5⅞-6¼	6-6½	12½-12¾

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	40.50
Albert Heijn	700
Algembank	322
Amrobank	74.20
A'dam	145.50
Fokker	38.50
Heineken	148.30
H.V.A.	53
Holl-Am-H	62
Hoogovens	53.80
K.L.M.	57.10
Pakhoed	152
Philips new	25.70
Robeco	184.20
Rolinco	123.50
Royal Dutch	92.30
Unilever	105.80
Van Ommer	265.50
VerMach	159.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,015
Bruf-Lamb	2,140
Cock Ougree	1,570
Electrobel	6,[illegible]
GB-Inno-BM	[illegible]
Hoboken	[illegible]
Petrofina	5,010
Ph. Gevaert	1,[illegible]
Soc. Générale	[illegible]
Solvay	2,455
Un Minière	1,356

Frankfurt

AEG	[illegible]
BASF	136.50
Bayer	[illegible]
Commerzbk	[illegible]
Cont. Gummi	75
Daimler	[illegible]
Demag	[illegible]
DeutBank	[illegible]
DresdeBk	[illegible]
Hoechst	[illegible]
Gels Aktier	[illegible]
Hoesch	[illegible]
Karlsdt	[illegible]
Kaufhof	[illegible]
KHD	164
Lufthansa	[illegible]
Mannesmann	[illegible]
Metallgesell	[illegible]
Neckermann	[illegible]
Rheinstahl	[illegible]
RWE	[illegible]
Schering	[illegible]
Siemens	[illegible]
Thyssen	[illegible]
Veba	[illegible]
Volkswagen	107

*Ex-dividend.

London

Anglo-Am Co	4.57
Anglo-Am	[illegible]
Barclay Bk	[illegible]
Beecham Gr	[illegible]
BICC	1.06
Boots	1.95
Bowater	[illegible]
Brit-Am Tob	2.?7
Brit. Oxyg	[illegible]
Brit. Pet	5.12
BLMC	[illegible]
Burmah	0.25
CadburySch	0.43
Chartered	1.65
Courtaulds	1.00
Doggafont	0.14
DeBeer D	3.11
Decca Pac	1.75
Distillers	1.56
Dunlop	0.43
E Musling	1.65
GEC	1.15
FreeStGed	[illegible]
GKN	2.96
Glaxo Gr	3.38
Gold Fields	2.59
Gt Un St	1.50
Guinness	1.01
Hawker-Sidd	2.48
Hudson Bay	£12⅞
Imp Chem	2.47
Imps	0.62
Mar&Spen	0.95
MetalBox	2.15
Nichols	0.34
Plessey	0.66
Rand Mines	2.13
Rank Org	1.26
Royal Dutch	£26⅛
R.T.Z	1.73
Shell	2.94
Thorn (A)	1.52
Tube Invest	2.34
Union Carb	5.00
Vickers	1.17
War L3½	£25.50
West Deep	£18.75
West Drief	£42.50
West Hold	[illegible]
West Min	1.55
Woolworth	0.41⅞
ZCI	0.51

Milan

Bastogi	1,330
Erba	1,925
Erco e Mare	459
Fiat	1,020
Finsider	290
Generali	64,750
IFI	2,020
Italgas	455
Italsider	259
LaRinas	31,875
Montedis	505.750
Olivetti	1,0?0
Pirelli	7?5
Snia Visco	1,5?5
Terni	29.875

Paris

Air Liquide	347.90
Alimentaire	68
BSN	456
Carrefour	1,676
Cim Lafarge	170.50
Citroen	39.50
Cie Bancaire	477
CFP	1?3
CGE	[illegible]
CSF	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Imetal	[illegible]
L'Oreal	8?9
Mach Bull	13.60
Michelin	1,1?5
Moet-Henn	5?7
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	175.[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Penarroya	60.50
Perrier	104.20
Peugeot	244
Rh Poulenc	115
Sacilor	25.10
St Gobain	117.10
Suez	271
Telemecan.	[illegible]
Thomson	196
Usinor	75.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,130
Suchard	[illegible]
B Boveri	1,385
Ciba-Geigy	1,560
Cr Suisse	2,687
Fischer	507
HoffRocheN	10,300
Nestle	3,215
Sandoz	4,425
Ste B Suisse	428
Sulzer	2,275
U B Suisse	3,010

b—Bid.

DEATH NOTICE

Mr. E. Milo Greene, chairman of H. Hentz International, a division of Shearson Hayden Stone, died at Mount Sinai Hospital on Tuesday, July 22, 1975, after a long illness. He was 77 years old and lived at 993 Park Avenue in New York City.

Born in Austria in 1898 he was educated in Vienna and began his career with the banking firm of Abraham in Hamburg, Germany. In 1923 he came to the United States and took a position with the brokerage firm of H. Hentz and Co., where his career continued for 50 years. At the time of the merger of the company with Shearson Hayden Stone he was chairman of H. Hentz and Co. He had founded the first overseas office for Hentz. It was in Berlin in 1927 and he was the first person to use the transatlantic cable to wire a stock order.

Mr. Greene, an accomplished pianist, was active in various musical organizations and in the Anti-Defamation League. He is survived by his wife Lucille, his son by a previous marriage, Peter, 2 grandchildren, Katy and Jen-Eric, his sister Elfriede Hartl and nieces and nephews.

The funeral was held on July 24 at the Campbell Funeral Home, 81st Street and Madison Avenue.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	5⅞	RussTog .76	17	35	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9	3¾	Ryder Sys		1000	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
S								
41¾	25	SabineR .56	12	11	40¼	39½	40¼	+ ¾
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	27	15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
52⅝	34½	Safewy 1.80	13	126	49½	49⅛	49½	+ ¼
7⅞	3	Saga Corp	7	42	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
34½	26¾	St Joe Min	7	156	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ½
12⅝	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	12	5	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
27¾	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	58	24⅛	23¾	24	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	StPaulS .96a		17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	5	172	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
7⅞	3½	Salant .24b	7	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	
13⅜	10½	SanDGs 1.28	11	144	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		72	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅜	SJuanR .80r	7	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅛	SFeInd 1.80	7	265	26	25½	26	
8⅜	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .20	12	229	30¼	27½	30½	— ⅛
14	5¼	SargWel .40	10	34	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Saul REst		21	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	SavanE .48r	4	23	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	10	23	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7⅞	1¾	SavinB Mch	24	159	5¾	5⅛	5½	
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	17	120	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2	SCA Svc	7	132	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
6	2¾	Schaefer Cp		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .88	23	530	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	15⅞	SchlitzBr .68	22	192	24¾	23⅞	24¼	— ⅛
90½	69	Schlumb .68	28	467	81⅞	79⅞	81⅞	+ 1⅛
14⅞	9	SCM Cp .50	4	92	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
9	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	7	46	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	8	ScottLFd n	4	33	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅞	ScottFetz 1	10	37	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
34⅝	24⅛	ScottFor .68	6	126	32½	31⅞	32½	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	ScottPap .68	8	109	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .10	14	20	10½	10	10⅛	
15	8⅜	Scovil Mfg 1	10	54	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
35⅝	25½	Scovil pf2.50		1	30½	30¼	30½	
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVr		32	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8½	7⅛	Scud pf.82k		3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	SeaCont 2.0	5	70	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
31½	21⅛	SeabCL 1.40	5	393	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	SeabWA .14r	9	51	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37	27	Seagram .80	14	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
6⅞	3	Seagrave	16	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅞	7	SealdPw .72	10	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
25¼	13⅞	SearleG .52	12	732	17⅞	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
74⅝	48⅜	Sears 1.60a	24	487	65½	64	64⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Satrain Lin	84	162	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	
35⅞	21½	Sedcoinc .13	10	191	34¼	32½	33	— 1½
7⅛	3¼	SvcCpInt .18	5	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11¾	5½	Servomt .60	7	64	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ¼
7⅛	3¾	Shakspre .29	10	10	6½	6½	6½	
14	5½	Shapell .10	8	26	12¼	12	12⅛	
56¾	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	153	57½	56¼	57½	+ 1⅜
10⅛	4¼	ShelrGl .56	5	44	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
38⅝	24	ShellGl pf 3		3	37½	37	37	— ⅛
16⅜	10½	ShilGl pf1.40		1	15	15	15	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Shl Gl pf1.35		2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
48¼	34¼	SherwW 2.28	7	33	43½	43	43	— ⅛
10⅞	8¼	SierrPac .92	8	32	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	14½	SignalCo .90	6	108	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
41¾	32½	Signal pf2.20		2	39½	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	25½	SignodeCp 1	12	22	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝	— 1⅛
9⅞	2½	SimPrec .12	12	116	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22	12	Simm .38a	12	28	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ½
17⅜	8¼	SimpPat .40	22	115	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9½	SingerCo .40		369	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
39	27½	Singr pf3.50		9	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	10⅛	SkaggCo .60	12	68	25⅞	25	26	— ⅛
64⅞	53½	Skelly 1.20a	7	5	63⅞	63½	63⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Skil Corp	154	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26	14⅝	Skyline .24	75	253	18¾	17⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
11	7¼	SmithAO .60	68	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
36⅝	15⅞	SmithInt .24	13	435	31⅞	30⅛	31⅞	— ⅛
57½	43⅞	Smithkline 2	13	52	53⅞	52½	52½	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	SmithTr. .45	8	12	10	9⅞	10	
16	10½	Smucker .80	8	21	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	SoaBas .60	5	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Sonesta Int	1	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5	SonyCp 0.4e	30	911	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
35	28¾	SooLin 3.15e	7	15	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
9	4⅞	SOS Con .24	6	9	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
16⅞	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	8	113	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
29½	23¼	SCEG pf2.50		1	28	28	28	
16½	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	7	17	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
13⅞	8	Southdown	3	54	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
24¼	16½	Sdwn pf1.80		24	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
16	9½	SoestBkg .80	9	60	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅞	SoeatPS .64r	5	2	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21½	16⅜	SoCalE 1.68	5	717	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅞	SouthCo 1.40	8	816	13½	13⅛	13⅜	
30⅞	23⅜	SoNGE 2.28	7	6	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
59½	41	SoNRes 1.65	9	44	55	53¾	54⅜	— ⅛
34	23⅛	SoNET 28.4	10	12	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	
37⅞	25¾	Sou Pac 2.24	10	152	26⅞	26½	26⅝	
56⅝	40	Sou Ry 2.12	11	482	52	51	51	— ¾
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
32	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	9	14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15⅛	Southld .40b	15	225	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
8¼	4⅛	SwstFor .20	6	41	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
19	12⅛	SwFI pf1.50		11	18⅛	18	18⅛	
11½	9⅞	SwstPSv .90	8	389	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton 24a	4	25	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
11¾	6	SperryHut 1	11	75	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
34	27½	Sperry H pf 3		3	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	11	272	43⅞	42¾	43⅛	— ⅝
12⅜	5	Sprague El	9	78	9½	9	9	— ½
10⅞	8⅞	Spring M .75	16	34	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
20⅛	14⅛	SquarD 1.10	13	162	20	19¾	19½	— ½
41½	24¾	Squibb .84	17	235	34½	33¾	33⅞	— ⅝
62	34⅜	Staley Mfg	8	355	65	62	65	+ 3
23⅞	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		30	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
72¼	52½	StdBrands 2	16	243	67⅜	65⅞	67¼	+ 1
59⅞	28¼	StBPaint .32	27	158	43	42½	43	+ 1½
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	734	21⅞	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	562	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	+ 1⅛
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	23	135	81	79½	80	— 1
55	50	SO Oh pf3.75		z60	52½	52	52	— 1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	6	23	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	StdPrud .66	9	6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
10⅞	7½	Standex .55	4	8	10	9⅞	10	
21¼	12⅝	StanWks .96	9	17	18½	13⅞	18½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Stanray .60	8	9	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
4¼	1½	SteMut Inv		17	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
12		StaMS 1.10e		17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
84½	40	StaufCh 2.20	9	335	83⅛	81⅞	82¼	— 1¼
83⅝	39	Stau pf1.80a		13	82¾	82	82¾	— 1⅛
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	14	233	19½	19	19½	— ½
17	9	Sterndnt .40	9	52	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅛
19⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .80	7	174	17⅛	16¾	16⅝	— ⅛
26½	17	StewWa 1.92	8	11	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	13⅞	StokVC 1.10	5	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	10½	StokVC pf 1		z100	12	12	12	+ ¼
72½	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	12	37	65½	63¾	64¼	— 1½
12¾	6⅛	StoneCon .60	3	26	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Stop Shop 1	4	74	19⅞	18½	18¾	— ¾
17⅞	12½	Storge Tech	8	129	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	47	18	17½	17½	— ¼
11⅛	6¼	StridRite .70	7	19	11	10¼	10¼	
45½	25	StuWor 1.32	11	16	37½	37¼	37¼	
		StuW pf6.5		5	61	61	61	
		StW pfA1.40		26	28½	28	28½	— ½
		Suave Shoe	8	39	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
18	11⅞	SubProGs 1	6	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
8	4⅜	SuCrest .20		6	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	Sun Chm .40	9	8	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
27½	21	SunOil 1r	5	37	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
40½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		66	37⅞	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	250	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
26½	12¾	Sundstrd .80	8	107	23	21⅞	22½	— ⅛
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		4	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
16½	9	SunshMg .36	16	98	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	15	SupVal 1.10	9	20	25½	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	15	16	227½	225½	228	+ 4
5¼	3	SupmkG .28	13	83	4½	4	4	— ¼
18⅞	9⅝	Superscope	4	66	16⅜	15¾	16	— 1
6⅝	2⅝	SutroMt .25c	27	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
7	4	Swank .48	5	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	11	260	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
41¼	28	Sybrn pf3.40		9	34½	29⅛	29	— 1½
9⅛	3	Systron Don	31	21	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
T								
28½	11⅝	TaftBrd .80	8	30	23⅜	22⅞	22½	— 1
4¼	2¼	Talcott Nat		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	169	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		46	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
18	9½	TampE 1.04	12	54	17¾	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
50⅜	11⅜	Tandy Corp	13	271	45⅛	44½	44⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Tappan .20		25	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Technicolr	6	15	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
14¾	5	Technicon	10	125	9⅞	8¾	8⅞	
41¼	18⅛	Tektronx .20	13	24	38½	37½	38	
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	6	17	5	4¾	5	
25¼	9½	Teledyn .32t	12	113	20⅜	19½	20⅛	+ ½
62	48⅜	Teledyn pf 6		3	62½	61¼	62½	+ 1
9⅛	1½	Teleprmpt		1223	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	20	60	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
27⅜	19⅜	Tenneco 1.76	7	344	26½	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
3½	¾	Tennco wt A		398	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		12	97½	95	97	
20⅝	13¼	TesoroP .40	4	256	18½	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	21⅛	Texaco 2a	6	1672	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
40	28¼	TexCom .90	13	10	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
39⅛	26¾	TexETr 1.70	9	126	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	21⅛	TxET pf2.87		30	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
33½	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	87	32	30⅞	30⅞	— 1
35⅝	23⅛	TexsgIt 1.20	7	167	33¾	32¼	32⅞	— ⅛
14	8⅜	TexasInd 1b	14	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
119⅜	61	TexIns 2	30	643	102½	99⅞	102	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Texas Intl	7	250	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
21½	14⅞	TexOGs .01b	8	468	18½	17⅛	17⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15½	TexPac Ld	16	8	19	19½	18½	
25¼	18	TexUt 1.24	10	304	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
8⅞	2¼	Textl Ind		29	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
26	18	Textron 1.10	9	126	23⅞	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
32½	20¼	Textr pf2.08		20	29	29	29	— ⅛
24⅛	15	Textr pf1.40		28	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	157	14⅜	14	14½	— ⅛
46½	25⅛	ThomBet .72	21	19	40	39	39¼	— ⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	18	4	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅛	ThomJW .50	10	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	ThriftDg .40	13	54	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅜	TI Corp 1	16	108	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
42⅜	30¼	TidwatM .70	8	23	39½	38¼	38½	— 1⅛
16⅞	7½	TigerInt .40	12	522	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	
61	24¾	TimeInc 2	12	173	57⅜	56	56	— 1½
19⅛	10¼	TimeMir .50	11	22	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
40	24¾	Timkn 1.80a	7	29	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		30	12	12	12	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅞	Todd Shipyd		63	8⅞	8⅜	8⅛	+ 1
22¾	16¼	ToledoEd 2	7	44	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	13	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	13½	TrancCo .96	13	48	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
39½	27¾	TranUn 1.56	13	41	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5¼	Trans W Air		154	8	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	11⅝	TWA pf 2		15	12½	12½	12½	
13⅛	7¼	TranWF .16	8	28	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6	Transam .59	12	388	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
76	54	Trans pf4.50		1	73	73	73	— 1
21½	17½	TranInc 1.34		21	20½	20	20	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Transco .80	11	98	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
8¼	5⅛	Transcn .45	9	15	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅞	Tranwy 1.40	6	38	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28½	19⅛	Travirs 1.08	11	93	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	
36½	28	Travelr pf 2		8	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
11⅝	4¼	TRE Corp		103	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.25e		78	20¼	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
16	11⅝	Triaind .90a	3	12	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13	5⅛	TrianPfc .40	67	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
31	9½	TrinityInd 1	5	128	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
26	13¾	Tropican .28	28	164	25⅜	23¼	23¾	— 1⅛
27	14¾	TRW In 1.20	8	137	24⅞	23¼	23⅞	— ⅛
62¼	40⅛	TRW pf4.50		5	57	57	57	— 1
66	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		10	62½	62	62	— 1
12⅛	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	91	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	TwenCen .40	12	461	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+ 1⅛
19⅛	8½	TycoLb .10e	10	x135	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	76	23	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
U								
27¾	13⅝	UAL In .60a	12	560	24½	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
25½	13¾	UAL pf.40		7	24	24	24	— ⅛
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	22	22	22	22	
14⅞	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27	26	UGI pf2.75		z1490	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8½	UMC Ind 1	8	47	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		4	2	2	2	
10½	8⅞	Unarco .50	3	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47¾	32½	UniNV 2.92e	5	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	9	102	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
70	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	57	68	67¼	67⅛	— ⅛
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	7	498	59⅛	58¼	58½	
13⅞	8	UnCom 1.33	9	23	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	2½	Union Corp	11	45	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅞	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	114	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
24¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		30	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	754	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		78	61½	61	61¼	— ⅛
82½	62	UPacCp 2.80	13	257	69⅛	68	68½	— ⅛
14⅛	11	UnPac pf.47		4	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Uniona Inc		15	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	6	123	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
81¾	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z510	77½	77	77	— 1
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		16	7⅛	7	7⅛	
8¼	6	UnifCp .70e		20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	9	233	11⅛	10¾	11	— ⅛
12½	10⅝	Un Guarnty	14	102	10⅞	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
23½	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	30	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	UnitInd .36b	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	UnitInn .10		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
15½	12	UnitMM .80	7	44	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	205	167	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	UnitPk Min		8	2	2	2	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	5	39	13⅛	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
36¾	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	17	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	
17⅛	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		14	16	16½	16½	— ⅛
21¼	14½	USGyps 1.60	14	76	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		5	23½	23½	23½	— 1
7⅞	2⅞	US Home		175	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20r		501	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
11	9¼	USLeasg .24	9	34	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	US FltyInv		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	US Shoe .95	7	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
65¾	38¼	US Stl 2.80	4	549	58⅛	57¼	58⅛	+ ⅛
22	13¾	USTobac .90	13	33	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	8	239	54⅛	53	53⅛	+ ⅛
140⅛	84¼	UnTech pf 8		22	126	125	126	— ⅛
16	12½	UniTel 1.02	9	454	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	6	278	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21	16⅞	Univar 1.40	4	26	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	20	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	— ⅛
18	11	UOP .70	6	233	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
53	30	Upjohn .96	16	477	35⅛	34	35⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	USLIFE .30	7	171	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	8½	UsliIeF .92a	10	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
21¼	17	USM stpl.20	4	68	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
27¾	19⅞	USM pf2.10		4	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
74⅞	39½	UtahIntl 1	19	769	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	
28⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	9	49	27⅞	27	27⅞	
28⅛	27⅛	UtPL pf2.80		16	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	95	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
V								
18½	6½	Varian .20	15	255	16⅛	15⅞	16	
27½	23¼	Vesder 1.72	8	17	26½	25⅞	26	
5⅞	3	Vendo Co		31	5⅜	5⅛		
6⅛	2	Venice .20	28	37	5⅛	5⅛		
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		40	12⅛	12⅛		
38⅛	21½	Vetco Offsh	18	129	36⅛	35⅛		
26⅛	13⅛	VF Corp 1	9	30	23⅛	22⅛		
10	2¾	Viacom Intl	11	127	3⅛	3		
7⅛	4½	VicCmp .25p		23	5⅛	5		
13⅛	8¼	VaEP 1.18	7	182	12⅛	12		
83	70	VaEP pf6.84		z100	83¼	82		
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z50	72	72		
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z50	72	72	71	
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z420	73	73	73	
27⅛	26⅛	VaEP pf2.90		14	27⅛	26⅛		
7¼	3¼	Vornado Inc	13	26	5⅛	5⅛		
14⅛	8¼	VSI Corp .60	6	3	12	12		
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	31	33⅛	33⅛		
W								
25½	12¾	Wachova .76	10	69	22	22	22	
53	27¾	Wach pf2.20		3	47	47	47	
4⅞	2½	WachRl .04p		36	4⅝	4⅝		
13	10	Walgreen 1	11	20	12⅛	12⅛		
44	29⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	10	34	31⅛	31		
25½	14⅛	WallBus .55	9	3	21⅛	21⅛		
10⅛	6	WalMur .60	5	38	10	9⅛		
26⅞	6½	WalMart .12	24	19	25	24⅛		
16⅛	6⅜	WangL .08e	15	71	14⅞	14⅛		
11⅞	4½	Ward Foods	28	18	10⅛	10		
11½	7¼	Warnaco .60	10	31	10⅛	10⅛		
8⅛	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	7	2	7⅞	7⅛		
22⅞	8⅛	WrnCom .50	7	294	18⅛	17⅛		
75	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	62	62		
44⅛	17	WrnC pf1.25		15	36⅛	36		
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	233	33⅛	32⅛		
22¾	13⅛	Warn S 1.20	8	12	20	19⅞		
20¼	12	WashGs 1.28	5	17	19⅛	19⅛		
13½	9⅛	WashNat .80	5	6	11⅛	11⅛		
29¼	23½	WasN pf2.50		7	26	25⅛		
15⅞	12⅛	WashSt .1a	4	2	14⅛	14⅛		
19⅞	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	16	19⅛	18⅛		
11¼	4	Waste Mgmt	10	105	9⅛	8⅞		
38¼	11¾	WalknJ .20e	17	127	31⅛	29		
5	3	WayGos .40	24	5	4⅛	4⅛		
7⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	7	4	6⅛	6⅛		
7⅛	4½	Weathrd .40	6	6	6⅛	6⅛		
5⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	11	42	4⅛	4⅛		
9½	6¼	WellMcL .60	7	47	9⅛	8⅛		
21⅛	15	WelsMkt .60	9	5	17⅛			
1¾	⅞	Welbilt Corp		51	1⅛	1⅛		
20½	12⅛	WellFgo .96	6	105	17⅛	16⅛		
6⅛	3⅛	WellFM .10p		22	6⅛	6⅛		
52	46	WlPP pf4.50		z50	50⅛	49⅛		
39	18⅛	WstPtPep 2	7	98	37⅛	36⅛		
9½	5⅛	WnAirL .40a	7	71	8⅛	8		
27⅛	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	256	24⅛	23⅛		
19	7⅞	WnCo NAm	7	169	17⅛	16⅛		
8¼	6	Wn Pac Ind	10	53	7	7		
14⅛	8¼	WnPubl .80	5	54	12⅛	12		
15⅛	9⅛	WnUnion 1.40	55	124	15⅛	14⅛		
60	42	WnUn pf 6		2	53⅛	53⅛		
44	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	43⅛	43⅛		
20	9¾	WestgEl .97	40	923	18⅛	17⅛		
31	19⅛	Wstvco 1.40	5	40	26⅛	25⅛		
43¼	27⅛	Weyerhr .80	24	352	37⅛	36⅛		
23⅛	10⅛	WhelFry .40	12	120	20⅛	19⅛		
31⅛	18	WhelP 1.40c	1	18	23⅛	23⅛		
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z10	48	48		
29¼	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	43	376	26⅛	25⅛		
23⅛	8⅛	WhitCon .80	7	433	23⅛	20⅛		
35½	33½	WhiCn pfA 3		11	35⅛	35		
35½	29	WhitC pfC 3		2	35	35		
17½	7⅛	WhiteM .10p	9	74	9⅛	9⅛		
		Whittaker	12	378	4⅛	4⅛		
15	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	76	12⅛	12⅛		
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdlSt .28	9	3	3⅛	3⅛		
37⅛	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	6	742	38			
54	29⅛	WilmsCo wt		64	40⅛	38⅛		
40	27⅛	WinnDx 1.44	13	41	38⅛	37⅛		
6⅛	3⅛	Winnebago		159	5⅛	5⅛		
28⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	167	27⅛	27		
19⅛	17	Wisc Gas		76	17⅛	17		
16⅛	11⅛	WiscPS 1.38	10	23	16⅛	16⅛		
27⅛	17⅛	Wilco 1.20	7	22	21⅛	21⅛		
3⅛	1⅛	WolvrW .05e	6	19	3	2⅛		
17⅛	6⅛	Womelco .56	9	26	14⅛	14		
25	7	WoodsCp .48	2	64	24⅛	23⅛		
17⅛	8⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	104	16⅛	16⅛		
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		2	27⅛	27⅛		
6⅛	2⅛	World Airw	6	32	5	4⅛		
65	47⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	2	32	64⅛	63		
5⅛	3⅛	Wurlitzer		13	5⅛	5⅛		
X								
87⅛	59⅛	XeroxCp 1	18	2905	60⅛	57	58	
12½	7⅛	Xtra 2.67t	5	45	10⅛	9⅛		
12	4⅛	Yates Ind	7	44	10⅛	9⅛	10	
Y								
18	9⅛	YngSDr .60a	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Z								
30⅛	9⅛	ZaleCorp .76	8	51	19⅛	19⅛	19	
37⅛	22⅛	Zapata .60a	4	125	35⅛	34⅛	35	
74⅛	47	Zapata pf 2		2	70	70	70	
6⅛	2⅛	Zayre Corp		28	6⅛	5⅛		
23⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	57	287	26⅛	25⅛	26	
12⅛	4⅛	Zurn Ind .32	14	171	11⅛	11⅛	11	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

v—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 24, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12700 Abby Glen	395	350	380	—15
5920 Abitibi	$11	10½	11	+ ¼
3500 Acklands	$16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
8 Acres Ltd	$9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6455 Agnico E	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
100 Acra Ind	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4550 Alta Gas A	$13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
1009 Alta Nat	$22	22	22	— ½
403 Alminex	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
1025 Alo Ac	$21¼	21	21¼	
1128 BP Can	$13½	13	13⅜	— ⅜
2400 Banister C	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
3752 Bank N S	$45½	44⅞	45	— ½
200 Baotn B	$8½	8½	8½	
6119 Bell Canad	$44½	44⅜	44⅝	+ ⅛
131 Belln Cor A	$12	12	12	— ⅛
1000 Block Bros	345	345	345	+ 5
4015 Bovis Cor	150	145	150	+ 2
1400 Bralor Res	245	241	245	
400 Bramalea	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2784 Brameda	79	79	79	
8100 Brenda M	445	425	425	—15
1770 BC Forest	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1765 BC Phone	$10¼	10	10	— ¼
3000 Brunswk	450	445	450	
800 Budd Auto	$5	5	5	
16 Burns Fds	$9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
96 Cad Frv	$12¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
700 Cal Pow A	$25¾	25½	25¾	
250 Camflo	$14	14	14	
217 Campau A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
2125 C Pakrs C	$20½	20½	20½	+ ½
1000 Can Perm	$18¼	18	18	
200 C Tung	300	295	295	— 5
475 Cdn Cel	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
17474 C Imp Bank	$26½	25⅞	26⅛	— ¼
4550 C Ind Gas	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7970 Cdn Tire A	$49½	46½	48¼	—1¾
950 C Utilies	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	
100 Candel Oil	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
6650 Cassiar	$6½	6½	6½	
1115 Celanese	490	480	480	
5950 Chieftan D	$9⅞	9¼	9⅜	— ½
253 Coch Will	69	69	69	— 2
3000 Con Bldg	300	300	300	
100 C Rambler	155	155	155	
5000 Con Distrb	390	360	380	+20
4220 Cons Gas	$13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
200 Conwest	345	345	345	— 5
500 Craigmt	465	460	460	— 5
2200 Crush Intl	$7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
2221 Denison	$60½	59¼	59¾	— ⅛
700 Dicknsn	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
1755 Dofasco A	$27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
4050 Dom Store	$16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
750 Du Pont	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
2100 Dylex L A	$8½	8⅜	8⅜	
3140 East Mal	365	360	365	
3100 Emco	$8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7067 Falcon C	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
11515 Falcon	$35¼	34	34	— ⅛
2200 Francana	$10½	10	10	— ⅛
100 G Distrb A	$7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
6660 Gnt Mascf	65	64	65	
2900 Gibraltar	$5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
100 Gt Oil Sds	$6	6	6	— ⅛
2900 GL Paper	$22¼	22	22	— ⅛
200 Greyhnd	$18⅝	18¼	18⅛	
1 Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1250 Hambro C	210	210	210	
2028 Hawker S	$7	6⅞	7	
1250 Hayes D A	$6	6	6	— ½
1303 Houston O	$13	13	13	— 2
2225 H Bay Co	$18	17⅛	17⅛	
150 Huron Eri	$24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
18,0 IAC	$19	19	19	— ⅛
200 Iroquois	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
700 Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5125 Int Mogul	380	370	375	+15
7975 Inter Pipe	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
3675 Inv Grp A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
100 Jannock	$6	6	6	
7278 Kaiser Re	$11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3700 Kerr Tran	305	300	300	—10
3925 Kerr A A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
700 Kolffer A	375	375	375	
5366 Lahall A	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
30 Lab Min	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
925 LOnt Cem	350	350	350	
5 LL Lac	141	141	141	—13
300 Lob Co A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
150 Lob Co B	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44 Mclan H A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4220 MB Ltd	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
14109 Madsen	57	57	57	
250 M Lf Mills	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
245 Mattgmi	$17½	17	17	— ⅛
50 Met Stores	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
10200 Moore	$52⅛	51½	52	— ⅛
400 Murphy	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
100 Nat Trust	$17	17	17	— ⅛
5659 Noranda A	$37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— 1
4645 Nor Elect	$31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— 1
2350 Nowsco W	$24⅛	23⅛	24	
1700 OSF Ind	325	320	325	
1050 Oshawa A	$5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
500 Pamcur	$6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
4613 PanCan P	$15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
2040 Patino N V	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
1100 Pembin A	350	350	350	+70
200 Pembin B	350	350	350	
462 Petrofina	$20	19⅛	19⅛	— 1
1300 Pine Point	$30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
400 Pitts C	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11175 Placer	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
4500 Que Sturg	310	305	310	
4300 Ranger	55	55	55	— 1
100 Reed Ostr A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1000 Revnu Prp	94	90	91	— 1
10 Rothman	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9200 Shell Can	$11⅛	[illegible]	11	— ⅛
7900 Sherritt A	$7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
1100 Siebens	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4700 Simpsons	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5700 Simpsn S	$11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
445 Slater Stl	$10	10	10	— ⅛
500 Stel W Can	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
1135 Southm A	[illegible]			
65 St Brodcst	[illegible]			
7550 Stelco A	$26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
2065 Steep R	140	137	140	+ 5
9000 Suncale D	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
4033 Teck Cor A	305	300		
2546 Teck Cor B	265	250		
1700 Teledyne	56	53		
1352 Texaco	$30¼	30		
919 Tor Dm Bk	$44⅛	43⅛		
2013 Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛		
1590 Trans Mt	$10⅛	10⅛		
12106 TrCan PL	$10⅛	10		
500 Un Carbid	$20⅛	20⅛		
4660 Un Gas	$7⅛	7⅛		
100 Union Oil	$9⅛	9⅛		
200 U Keno	$11	11		
4300 U Siscoe	$4⅛	6		
10300 Upp Can	145	140		
4050 Voyager P	$8⅛	8⅛		
2903 Weldwod	$11⅛	11⅛		
510 Westburne	$11⅛	11⅛		
400 West Mine	230	225		
650 Westnhse	$21⅛	21		
1200 Weston	$17⅛	17⅛		
200 Willroy	140	140		
150 Woodwd A	$20⅛	20⅛		
2100 YK Bear	242	236		
2410 Yukon C	105	102		

Total sales 1,657,146 shares.

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
620 Algoma	$	27½	27	27	
500 Asbestos	$	20	20	20	
8384 Bank Mont	$	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
1385 Basic Res	$	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
300 Bombard		340	335	340	
457 Can Cement	$	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
5775 Cdn Indust	$	21½	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
100 Cdn Int Pow	$	14	14	14	— ⅛
700 Canron	$	19	19	19	+ ½
105 Con Bath	$	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
193 Dom Bridge	$	25	25	25	+ ½
400 Fncl Col		179	179	179	—1
10400 Imasco	$	31⅞	31½	31½	
1070 Ivaco	$	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
1100 Molson A	$	21½	21½	21½	— ½
2475 Power Co	$	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1722 Price Co	$	16¼	15⅞	16	
1500 Royal Bank	$	34¼	34	34⅛	— ⅛
377 Roy Trust A	$	24	24	24	+ ¼
350 Steinberg A	$	18	18	18	+ ⅛
700 Zellers	$	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 615,047 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

July 24, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	248	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	115
Canon	191	Mitsubi Corp.	450
Dai Nip. Print.	469	Mitsui Co.	445
Fuji Bank	345	Mitsukoshi	418
Fuji Photo	334	Nippon Elec.	142
Hitachi	153	Sharp	292
Honda Motor	574	Shiseido	1,140
C. Itoh	287	Sony Corp.	3,370
Japan Air L.	1,440	Sumitomo Bk.	315
Kansai El. P.	775	Taisho Marine	257
Kao Soap	375	Takeda Chem.	214
Kirin Brewery	285	Teijin	158
Komatsu	416	Tokio Marine	Unc.
Kubota	317	Toray	156
Matsu Ind.	512	Toyota Motor	635
Matsu E. Wks.	566		

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	101	102
Asahi 10¼-80	102	103
ASEA 8½-86	92	93
Ashland 8-87	97½	98½
Austl D 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	89½	90½
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	99½	100½
BFCE 9-82	100	101
Bergen 8-87	95	96
BNP 9½-81	102	103
Borregaard 8½-85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broken Hill 10-90	102½	103½
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¼	102¼
Carlsberg 8½-86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrier 8-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
CNE 9½-85	[illegible]	[illegible]
CN Rhone 10-80	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cens Food 7½-91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cenoco 8-84	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cont Tel 8¼-86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copen Coun 7½-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copen Tel 8½-88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning 8½-85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Ham 8-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dana 8-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark 9-89	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark 7½-90	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cow Cor 8½-86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dupont 7½-78	[illegible]	[illegible]
EIB 9½-85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ericsson 9½-85	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esso 7½-72	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esso 6-86 Nov	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Chic 7-80	95	96
Gen Cable 8½-82	89	90
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8½-86	101	102
Gen Mot 8½-85	102½	103½
GHH 7½-86	95	96
GTE 8½-86	97	98
Hass 8-87	101	102
Hosp 8½-85	[illegible]	[illegible]
IDBJ 9½-82	101	102
Intl Utili 8½-82	94	95
Kimberley 8½-8?	100½	101½
Marubeni 9½-82	99	100
Michelin 7½-85	95	96
Mitsui 9½-83	102	103
Monsanto 8½-85	103½	104½
Motorola 8-87	95	96
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87	88
Norsk Hyd. 9½-85	101½	102½
NorthAMR 7½-79	98	99
Ontario 8½-86	98	99
Oslo 8½-88	98½	99½
Otis-Elev 8½-85	102½	103½
Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½
Pac.Light 9½-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-85	90½	91½
Papua 9½-83	100½	101½
Pomer 10½-85	98	99
Pennwalt 8-87	91	92
PhilMorris 8½-86	102	103
QuebecHyd 8½-86	97½	98½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queens.d 8½-86	92½	93½
Ralston 7½-87	93½	94½
Richardson 8½-85	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	87½	88½
Scanraff 8½-88	97	98
Scott 8½-86	100	101
Shell 8-86	97½	98½
Shell 7½-87	93	94
Singer 11-77	101½	102½
Skandin. 10½-81	103¼	104¼
SNCF 9½-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-87	99½	100½
Sumitomo 9½-80	100½	101½
Swed. Exp 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	91	92
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7½-87	87½	88½
Textron 7½-87	84½	85½
Tokyo Cur. 10½-81	101½	102½
TokyoCur 8½-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	98	99
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	92	93
Volvo 7½-87	99½	100½
Volvo 8-87	87½	88½
Beatrice 4½-92	[illegible]	
Borden 6½-91	[illegible]	
Borden 5-92	[illegible]	
BroadHale 4½-87	[illegible]	
Carnation 4-88	[illegible]	
Chevron 5-88	[illegible]	
Chrysler 4½-88	[illegible]	
Chrysler 5-88	[illegible]	
Cont Tel 5½-88	[illegible]	
Cumm En 6½-88	[illegible]	
Dart Ind 4½-88	[illegible]	
EastKodak 4½-88	[illegible]	
Econ Lab 4½-87	[illegible]	
Firestone 5-88	[illegible]	
Ford 6-86	[illegible]	
Ford 5-88	[illegible]	
Gen Elec 4½-87	[illegible]	
Gen Elec 4½-85	[illegible]	
Gen Food 4½-88	[illegible]	
Gillette 4½-87	[illegible]	
Gould 5-87	[illegible]	
Gulf West 5-88	[illegible]	
Halliburt 4½-87	[illegible]	
Honeywell 6-86	[illegible]	
ITT 4½-87	[illegible]	
McDerm 4½-87	[illegible]	
Morgan JP 4½-87	[illegible]	
Nabisco 5½-88	[illegible]	
Owens Ill 4½-87	[illegible]	
Penney JC 4½-87	[illegible]	
R.C.A. 5-88	[illegible]	
Revlon 4½-87	[illegible]	
Revlon 4½-88	[illegible]	
Sperry 4½-88	[illegible]	
Squibb Int 4½-88	[illegible]	
Texaco 4½-88	[illegible]	
UnCarb 4½-88	[illegible]	
WarnLamb 4½-87	[illegible]	
WarnLamb 4½-88	[illegible]	
Xerox 5-88	[illegible]	

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-81	86½	88½
Am Tob 5½-88	109	111
Ashland 5-88	78½	80½
Beatrice 6½-91	103½	105½

Bondtrade—[illegible] (Basis Dec. 31, [illegible])
Yesterday [illegible]
Previous [illegible]

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	5	3	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3¾	AbrdMf .40b	8	1	5½	5½	5½	
2	1⅛	Acme Haml	14	21	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Acme Prec	14	6	2	1⅞	2	
4	1⅝	Action Ind	7	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1⅝	7-16	ADM Indust		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14	6	AdobeO .10e	2	28	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
3¾	2	A&EPlast P	4	12	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ¼
1⅝	½	Aegis Corp	9	115	1⅝	1½	1½	
3⅝	1⅝	Aeronca Inc		5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	AffiliCap .08t	10	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Affil Hsp .20	11	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Affil Pub .40		2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3½	2	AfterSix .10	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	9	14	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3½	AirpxEl .10e	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	15¾	AlabM 1.07e	9	6	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
15	14⅛	AlanWd .25p	3	11	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	2⅝	Alaska Airl		628	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	⅞	Alba Waldn		3	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	3¾	Alleg Cp wt		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Allied Art	15	314	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Altamil Cp	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1¼	9-16	Altec Corp	56	38	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	AlterFds .58	6	23	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
51	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z150	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	
15¼	3⅝	AMAX wt		42	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Amco Ind	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	AHessLL wt		56	4⅛	4	4	
7⅛	3⅝	Am Agronc	6	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	AmBiltrt .50	8	4	7⅛	7	7	
3-16	¼	AmFltch wt		71	½	7-16	7-16	
12⅝	9⅜	AGarPd .30	6	26	10¾	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Am Intl Pict	5	91	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	AKitchn Fd	4	4	2	2	2	
3⅝	7⅛	AMaizeA .40	6	62	18⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	6	26	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
8	1⅝	AmMot Inns		41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	27⅛	AmPetrof 2	4	3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
3	1⅝	Am Plan Cp		6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
6⅛	2⅝	APrecs .25a	9	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	AmRlty Tr		16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
⅜	1-16	AmRltyT wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2	1⅛	Am Recreat		14	1⅝	1½	1½	—
4⅞	2	A SafEq .11t	18	20	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2⅝	A Techln .12	25	1	3	3	3	
4	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅞	AMIC Cp	8	23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	AndreR .13e	11	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	8	33	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	4⅛	Anixter .16	5	135	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
6	1½	Anken .10e	8	3	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
7⅝	2⅞	Anthony .20t	8	62	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅛	Applid Data	15	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	5	Ariz CL .10e		18	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ArzCol pf.48		37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Armac Ent		23	2⅛	2¼	2½	
1⅞	6¾	ArminCp .12	5	88	13⅛	16⅞	16¾	
5¾	2⅝	Arrow Elect	3	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
2	6¾	Asamera .25	7	258	10	9⅞	10	
9⅝	5⅝	AshlOil Can	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Astrex Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Atco Ind	33	40	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	¾	ATI Inc	3	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	½	AlicoMtg wt		8	1⅛	1¼	1½	— ⅛
1⅞	5⅛	Atl Richf wt		112	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ⅝
8⅝	7⅛	AtlasCM B	10	42	7½	7⅛	7½	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		152	½	2	2	
2⅝	12⅞	Augatinc .15	13	30	15¼	15¼	15⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	10⅛	Austral Oil	10	32	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
8	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	8	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	AutoBldg	14	17	3	2	3	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Autmar Rad		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	AutoSvc .20	8	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
4	21¾	AuteSw .64a	13	2	38⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
9⅝	9¼	AVC Cp .82t	5	124	24⅛	21	22¾	— 1½
3⅛	2	AVEMC .07		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3	AVX Corp	152	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Aydin Cp	6	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
		B						
8¼	4½	BadgrMt .50	9	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	BakerM .15t	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	11⅝	BanFd 1.12e		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		57	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Banner .04	4	3	3	3	3	
2¾	1½	Barclay .04e	10	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Barnes Eng		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8¼	4⅝	Barnwel Ind		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4¾	BarryWr .40	6	20	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
3¾	2⅝	Barth Sp .20	10	1	3	3	3	
3¾	1⅝	Bartons Cdy	22	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Baruch Fost	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BasinPet Cp	8	142	9	9	9	
10⅞	7⅝	BayrkUt .72		4	9	9	9	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Bell Ind .08	6	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1	⅛	BenStMg wt		4	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
6⅛	1⅝	Benrus Crp	9	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Berg Ent		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	2¾	Berg Bruns	14	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	BernzOmat		6	2⅛	2⅝	2⅞	
5¾	2½	BervenC .12	51	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	BethCp .10e	6	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Beverly Ent		37	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	5⅝	Bic Pen .35	10	36	13	12	12	— 1⅛
5	12⅝	Big Ber 1.20	5	7	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	BigVSu .10e	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	9⅝	BinkMf .20a	5	82	12⅛	12	12	— ⅝
6⅝	5⅝	BinnySm .60	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3¾	1⅛	Blount .08	7	14	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Bluebird Inc	5	42	3⅛	2⅞	3	
7⅛	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	6	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3	5	BoltBer .20e	9	57	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
4⅛	4⅝	Bowne .20	10	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	8⅝	BowVall .10	24	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	7⅛	BradRa .05e	10	103	22⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	BradfdC .20	18	60	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	1⅝	BranifAr wt		28	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	10	Brascn A 1h	3	19	12½	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
4	10	BraunEn .32	7	2	14	14	14	
6¼	17⅛	Brewer 1.20	3	37	20	19	19¾	— ⅛
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	17	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BrodySt .05e		3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
9	4	Brooks P .20	7	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	BrownCo wt		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	8¼	BrnF B .52b	10	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	⅝	BRT Rt .20e		43	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	BTU Eng	6	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Buchner Cp	6	6	3⅛	3	3	
7⅛	4¼	Buell In .33b	4	20	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Buildex .32	4	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9	7¼	Bundy 1.08		4	11¼	11¼	11½	
5½	1⅛	Burgess Ind	13	49	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	BurnsInt .50	11	17	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	6	Butlerint .50	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	5	69	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
		C						
7¾	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	10	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5¾	1⅝	Cagles In A		7	4⅝	4⅝		
4	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	123	12⅛	10⅞	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Calcomp		33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	9	Cal PrtCm 1	12	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5	Camco Inc	9	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	2⅛	CaChbA .25e	4	18	4⅛	4	4	
3¾	9⅛	Campin .40b	4	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15-16	1⅛	CdnExp GO	14	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Cdn Hom ld	26	7	4 13-16	4½	4½	— ⅛
7¼	4	CdnHydr .25	7		6⅛	6¾	6½	— ⅛
4½	11	ConInP 1.28	5	77	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3¾	6⅝	CdnOcc .12e		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3	21⅛	Cdn SuprOil	10	20	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Canverl Inf		4	⅛	11-16	11-16	—1-16
2⅝	1⅞	Canoga .10e	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Capehart Cp		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	18	Carbnind .1a	5	92	39⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— 1⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Caressa .20	7	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5	57	Cernal 1.20b	17	73	76¼	75¾	76	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Carr wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Carrols Dev		156	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	18½	CastlAM .70	3	11	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	CastlFd 1.20		16	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Castlclon In	47	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅝	Castlwd Inf	8	25	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
4⅝	6¼	Cavitron Cp	12	32	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1	CDI Corp	5	22	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	CelluCraft	16	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	31½	CenM pf3.50		z10	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
4¾	3¼	CentSec .30e		43	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Century Foc	23	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Certified Cp	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1	Catec Corp	12	6	2	2	2	
5	2⅛	Champ Hom		202	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Chartr Med	7	15	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	8⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	7	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	18¼	ChlRiv 1.60a	9	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Chick-n Unl		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
0⅛	7⅛	Chieftn Dev	132	4	9⅛	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Child World	10	32	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Christian Co	33	20	2	1⅞	2	
1⅞	¼	CIMtgGr wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
3⅛	1⅛	Cinerama		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	5¼	Circle K .30	7	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5¾	3½	Citation .40	7	3	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Citiz Finl		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
1⅝	⅛	CitizMtgl wt		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅝	8½	CK Petrolm	7	24	10½	10	10	— ⅛
3	2⅝	Clarkson .16	8	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5¼	3	Clarostat	7	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Clausng .59e	4	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
5	3⅝	Clopay .07r		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	CMI Corp	12	39	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
7	3½	CMI Inv wt		15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	CMT In Inc	6	5	3⅞	3⅞	3½	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Coachmn In	10	82	15	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	CoffMat .40r	12	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Cohu In .15r	39	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60	5	21	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5	5⅛	Coleman .44	25	73	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Colon Coml		12	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	ColwelC .28		35	4⅛	4	4	
1	7	Cmbustn Eq	13	115	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
3⅛	24⅞	Cominco .5e	6	11	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Com Grp .14	4	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
2⅞	8⅝	ComlAlll .30	8	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	11⅝	ComlMtl .60	2	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
0	4⅝	CoPsycC .20	7	29	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
9⅛	14⅛	ComSv 1.62b	7	3	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Compac Cp		2	¾	¾		
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	18	28	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
2	7-16	Comput Inst	54	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Comput Inv		3	1	1	1	— ⅛
7⅝	2	Condec Crp	4	56	7	6⅞	7	
4⅝	3⅝	Connlly Con	5	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	Conrock .60	5	3	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Conroy Inc		7	1½	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	10	62	8	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅝	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	11	12	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
4⅝	3¼	Consyne Cp	7	19	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
1¼	¾	Cont Materr		29	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	5⅞	Cook El .40	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
0¼	10	Cook Ind .40	4	22	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	10¾	CookPnt V 1	8	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cooper Jar	28	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7¼	2⅝	Cordon Intl		198	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	11⅝	Core Labs	9	22	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
2⅝	14	Corenco .80	5	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4	14⅛	CorrBik 1.06	9	4	20¼	20	20	
1	5-16	CottCorp wt		47	15-16	13-16	15-16	—1-16
7¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Com	17	77	11⅝	10⅞	11	— ⅛
7¼	2	Craig Corp	6	418	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	CramrE .11t	6	7	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Crest Foam	28	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Crompton		16	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	19⅝	Cross AT .84	15	79	36	35½	35¾	— ⅛
1⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	Crown In .20	5	9	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
1⅛	3	CRS Ds .10e	8	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅝	3⅜	CrutcR .55a	13	179	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
5⅝	8¼	CrystlO .40e	7	62	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅜	Cubic Cp .20		28	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅛	⅞	Curtis Math		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6¾	CW Tran .40	7	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
		D						
6⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	33	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅝	20	Daniell .26b	8	9	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅝
43	27⅝	Data Dcumr	4	3	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Delaprod	5	128	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DayMin .10e		22	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	DCL Inc		10	9-16	9-16	9-16	
9⅛	5	Del Labs .24	6	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	DeltaCo Am		26	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	13	5	8½	8½	8½	
14⅝	7⅝	DTelE .20e	7	35	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
18⅛	14⅝	Depsitr 1.44	4	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	½	DeRose Ind		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	1	Designer Jw		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2½	Dev Co Am		37	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
29⅝	18⅛	DiamM Dril	6	87	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Diebold VC		13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Dizicon Inc	10	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Diodes Inc		34	1½	1⅝	1½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Discont Fab	5	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	19⅝	Diversey .70	12	153	36¼	34½	35¼	— ⅝
11-16	⅛	Divrsf In wt		8	½	½	½	
11⅝	5⅝	Dixilyn Cor	6	20	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	— ⅝
23¼	17⅛	Dome Petrl	12	23	33⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
24	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	4	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Driver Harr	6	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	DrgFair .40	6	22	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Dunlop .06e		16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1-16
25	17⅛	DuplxPd .60	5	22	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— 1⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Dur Tst .25b	9	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Dynlctn .05e	10	35	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t	27	38	7¾	7⅛	7¼	— ⅝
		E						
10	3¼	EriSchcb .36	23	41	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅝
16½	8¼	EarthRes 1	7	94	14¼	13¼	14¼	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	EasonO .10r	10	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Estn C 1.10a	4	4	16	16	16	
3⅝	2⅝	EazorEx .16	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Eckmar Cp	174	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅞	3⅛	Ecodyne	12	23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	16½	Edglton .50r	2	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1	Edmos Cp		29	4	3⅞	4	
7¼	2⅛	Edo Corp	11	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	4⅝	Edwrds .30a	6	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Egan Mc .20	6	46	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	EnrmhPh .10	6	25	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6¼	1⅝	Elcor Chm	12	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	El Hose .40	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1¾	ElAudD .20t	3	77	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Electrog .30	7	36	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Elect Assist	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	3	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
4	15-16	Elect Resch	22	6	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
20⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	8	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14	7	ELT .10e	6	42	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9	4½	ErnstEC .44	4	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Ero Ind		12	1⅝	1⅝	1½	
7	2⅝	Espey Mfg	30	13	6	5⅞	6	
6⅛	2⅛	Esq Rad El	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	2⅛	EssexCh .20	8	96	8⅝	7⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	3	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
6⅛	4⅛	EvanAr .10r	8	29	9⅛	8¼	8⅛	— 1
6	2⅝	Execuin .53t		11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		F						
5⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	14	16	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅝	FabriCtr .12	10	11	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Fabrics Nat	7	3	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	⅝	FairTex Mil		10	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Fairfld Nob	17	11	4	4	4	— ⅛
34⅛	16½	FalconS .40	4	72	29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
5¼	1½	Fam Dol Str	55	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	⅝	Fash Fabric		63	2	1⅝	2	
9⅝	7¾	FayDrg .0ce	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		9	3	3	3	
5	2	Fed Resrces		113	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅛	16¼	FedMart .60	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12⅝	8½	Felmnt .10e	10	16	11⅛	10¾	11	
6⅛	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4	FidlcG 1.36e	7	9	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
2	⅛	FidelcGr wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅛	2⅝	Filmways	6	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	Fst Conn 1	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	FstDenv Mil		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
⅝	⅛	FstDenv wt		8	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅛	1	Fst Hartfrd		1	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	FstHrt pf.50		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	FstSLSh .12	6	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	1⅝	Fst Va Mtg		4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Fstmark .24	7	11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	FiscnrP .42t	9	29	12⅞	12	12	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Flagstaff	5	1	3	3	3	
19	6⅛	Flight Safty	12	36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
1⅛	⅝	Flock Ind		3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	5	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	22	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	10⅛	FlukeJ .72t	18	10	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
25	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	202	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	25	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5	Foote Mini	5	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
35	25⅝	Foote pf2.20		2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
77⅛	57⅛	FordCan .5e	5	z800	75	73⅛	73⅛	— 1
6¼	3	Forest City		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Forest Labs		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	FoxStaP .40	9	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	FrankNu .32	7	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	7¾	Frantz .56a	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34	21⅛	Fresnillo 1b	5	12	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Friedm .16a	2	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Frigtmp .55t	9	6	10	10	10	
15⅛	6⅛	Frigitronic	27	169	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
9⅛	5	Frischs .30b	8	3	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Frontier Air	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		G						
9⅝	5	Garan .32a	6	31	8⅛	7⅛	7¼	— 1⅛
5	3	Garind .07p	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Gaylord Nat		3	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Gaynor Stat		9	1	1	1	
36⅝	14⅝	Gearhart .40	11	136	36⅛	34⅞	36	
20⅛	18	Gen Ed Svc	6	10	18	17⅛	18	
2⅝	1⅛	G Empl .28r	12	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1⅛	7-16	G Housewar		22	1⅝	1	1	
2⅝	1⅛	Gen Recrat	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Gen Resrch		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gen Resrcs		12	1	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Generics Cp	13	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Genisco Tch	9	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3¾	1¼	Geon Ind		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	1½	Gerber Sci		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8¼	GiantFd 8.0	7	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
13⅝	9	Giant Y .40a	26	38	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos	11	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	1¾	Gladding Cp		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Glasrock Pr		23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅛	Glatfelter 2	3	31	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— 1⅛
10⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	16	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Globelnd 4.0	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
9⅛	4⅝	Glossar 2.6	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Glover Inc	58	2	5⅛	5⅛		
4⅛	3	Gidblatt 2.4	45	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13	Golden Cycl	32	44	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		37	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	GoodLS .10		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	Goodrich wt		28	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Gorin Strs	11	1	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
17½	10	GormR .90a	8	6	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	GouldIT 7.1e	17	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	Grainger .30	21	31	26⅝	26⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅛	GrandA 05.e	11	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6	GrandCtl .20	8	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¼	7-16	Granite Mgt		39	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
4	2⅛	Gl Am Ind	3	5	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	GtBasin Pet	35	108	3½	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
29⅛	11	Gt Lk Ch .18	12	127	24	23	23	— 1⅛
3⅛	2¼	GtLakR .15r	14	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
7	2⅞	GtScotS .10r	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	⅝	Greenman	8	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	GreerHy .12	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅛	3⅝	GREIT 4.8		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Greyhd C	23	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅛	7½	GRI Cp 4.0	4	58	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅛	Griesdk .50e		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
11⅛	6⅝	GrossTlc .90	8	4	11	11	11	
8	4⅛	Grow C .30b	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅝	½	Gruen Ind		18	1½	1⅝	1½	
1⅛	13-16	GSC En .42c	15	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	1	GTI Corp		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6¼	2	Guilford .20	580	1	5	5	5	
5⅝	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	3	8	5	5	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¾	Gifstrm LD	9	9	6½	6½	6½	
		H						
4⅝	2⅛	HampD .15e	3	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Hampin Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7½	Hanovr Petr	13	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	HanvSq .53p	3	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
29¾	19⅛	Harland .22	18	7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Harmn .20b	6	88	17⅛	16	17	— ⅛
16	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	19	53	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Harvey Grp		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3⅛	1¼	Hasbro Ind	70	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	5	Hasting .40a	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	HawaiA .10r	3	3	4	4	4	
7¼	2⅛	Health Chm	7	14	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
2⅝	14-16	Helnick Inst	29	30	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Heitmn .15p		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1⅛	Hemda e En	3	21	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Her Mal .48	5	41	11⅝	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	HIG Inc .15t	5	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	HlShea .18h	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Highlnd Cap		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Hillhvn .12e	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	6	Hlptrnic .20	25	4	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	4	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
30	22	Hoing A 1.68	14	2	28½	28½	28½	
3⅝	1⅝	Holly Corp	6	47	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
28	16¼	HomeOA .50	12	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	HormelG .92	5	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8½	3¼	Horn Hardrt		7	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
7	3⅝	HospM .60e	9	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		4	⅛	5-16	5-16	—1-16
11⅛	3⅛	Hosp Mfr In	10	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Hotell 1.74e	7	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	House Vi .32	8	28	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅛	HoustOil .40	12	248	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	⅜	Howell Ind	5	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
35⅛	18⅝	Hubel A 1.40	9	1	32	32	32	
34⅛	16¾	HudB O 1.20	9	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Hudson Gen		4	4	4		
3¼	1⅛	HuntHil .16e	5	13	2⅝	2½	2¾	— ⅛
29⅛	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	5	19⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
8⅛	2	Hycel Inc	40	71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13¼	HygrFd .95e	3	4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅝
		I						
6⅛	3⅛	ICH Cp .32t	7	33	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	ICM R 1.39e	7	1	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
11⅝	6½	IMC Magnet	4	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Imoco Gate	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	2⅛	ImpCh .24e	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29¼	22	ImpOil A .80	13	41	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	15-16	Inarco		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅝	2	Incoterm A	89	71	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	9-16	Inflight Svc	5	7	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Instrum Sys	21	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	InsSy pf.25e		16	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
3⅛	13-16	Intrmeco	11	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Intl Banknot	174	170	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	6¾	Int Cour .24	15	24	17	16¾	16⅞	—
3⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	InFuneral 5	6	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	IntGenlin .78	4	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4	2⅛	Int Prot .10		7	2	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	13-16	Int Strelch		5	2	2	2	
36⅛	18½	IntSyCon .25	12	z2800	32⅛	31½	32	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
18⅛	8½	Interpool	6	13	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Interway Cp	4	13	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1	Investm Fla	9	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
22	9½	InDiv A .90p	4	18	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	2⅝	InDiv B .22p	5	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅛	InvR IT .20e	33	55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	7	Ionics Inc	21	10	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
10	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	15	9⅛	8⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Irvin Indust	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5¼	4	ISC Finl .20	10	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
		J						
8⅝	3¼	Jaclyn .30a	5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14¼	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	53	12⅛	11	11⅛	— 1½
5	1⅝	Jamswy .11t	9	10	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Jeannet 2.2t	5	8	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Jetronic Ind	7	22	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28	18⅛	John Pd .25	16	24	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¾	Juniper Pet	11	27	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Jupiter Ind	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
		K						
11⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	149	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Kalvex Inc		39	1⅛	1	1	
8	3¼	KaneMill wt		45	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
26⅛	17	KanebSv .90	9	56	27¼	26⅛	27	+ ⅝
	5-16	Kavanau		38	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	2⅝	Kay Corp		7	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	
4¾	3	KenwinS .34	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2	Kerchm .14c	5	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Kewane .48a	6	64	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Keystind .30	6	8	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
2⅛	¾	Kin Ark Crp	12	84	2	2	2	
10⅛	7⅛	KingRd .15e	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Kingstip .16	7	8	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
38⅛	25⅛	Kirbylnd .60	8	3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Kir Mfg		3	2⅛	2¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	KleerVu Ind		5	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Kleinerts		12	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Kilklok .60	5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	Knickor Toy	6	35	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	8	14	15	15	15	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	6	15	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
		L						
5⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
8⅝	3½	LafRed .06e	9	126	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Lake Shore	9	7	3	3	3	
5¼	2⅝	LaMaur .25	21	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5	2¼	LaPoint .20e	6	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	LCA Co .45	12	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	7	46	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	5½	Leath Co .36	9	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
19⅛	12	Lee Entr .52	10	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
7¼	3⅛	Lee Pharm	73	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Lehigh Pres	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	7	5	8¾	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3½	LeeFay .32b	7	88	7¼	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
9¼	7¼	LewisBF .24	3	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅛	1¼	Lincoln Am	11	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Lodge S .13e	6	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅝	7½	Lohmn .40a	7	30	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	LoewThe wt		278	6⅛	6	6¼	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Logistic .12e	6	73	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7¼	LaGenSv .68	9	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
22⅛	14½	LouisCe 1.20	5	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
4	1½	LTVCorp wt		55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4¼	2½	Lundy Elec		3	3	3	3	
2¾	1⅝	Lynch Corp	5	15	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		M						
7⅝	¾	Macrod Ind		78	7⅝	1	1	
14¼	9⅛	Mc PbS 1.32	6	1	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Mansood .60	11	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4⅛	3⅝	ManhLfe .20	9	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2⅝	2⅛	Marindug B	18	44	2¾	2 3-16	2 3-16	
20	14½	MarkCt .05n	4	112	18	16¾	17¼	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Marlene Ind	5	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	
7	3¼	Masind Son		2	6	6	6	— ⅛
29¼	5⅛	Masnelin .30	8	26	26¾	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
5¾	2	MaulBro .10	26	7	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	McCro wt n		1	1	1	1	
5⅛	2⅛	McCull Oil	19	96	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
15	6	McDonh .60	5	10	13⅝	12⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	McInish .32	15	6	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	McKeon Cn		8	3	3	3	
11½	8¼	Means FW 1	6	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Medalst .40b	4	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1¼	½	Modain Leis		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Medco Jwlv	15	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3	Medenco .12	6	15	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
33⅛	16⅛	MediaGn .60	10	5	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Megoln .03h	6	34	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
12	6¼	MEM Co .72	5	7	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Mich Genl		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	11⅝	MichSug 1a	1	75	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6½	2¾	Midld Cp .10		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	4⅛	MidldGl .10e	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	7⅝	Mllgo Elect	8	223	22⅛	20⅝	22	+ ⅛
43⅝	7⅝	MillerW .60	10	z2800	40¼	39½	39½	— 1
18⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	11	44	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	Mission IT		4	1	1	1	
17½	11	MoPac 1.20	4	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	9	Mitchll 1.57t	7	74	16⅛	15¾	16	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Modern Md	16	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		35	7¼	6⅛	7¼	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Moog .60	5	12	10⅝	10¼	10½	
5	2⅛	Morlon S .32	7	7	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	MtVMil 1.20	5	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Movielab	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅛	6⅝	MPB Cp .70	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	MulliAm .20	231	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		N						
5⅛	1⅝	Napco Ind	7	22	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	NardaM .08t	6	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅝	3½	Nat Alfalfa		1	5½	5½	5½	
1⅛	⅝	NatHlth Ent		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Narind wt		72	1⅝	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	NKinney Cp	350	45	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	NMedE .16b	5	58	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Nat Paragn	6	25	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Nat Patent	65	664	13	11⅛	13	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Nat Spinng		18	5	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17¼	8¼	NatwHo .24	11	12	15¼	14¼	14⅝	— ⅝
2	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
2¾	15-16	NestLM .10e		104	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15	9¼	Newcor .76	3	6	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	17⅛	NENucir .30	15	43	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
1	7-16	Newldria M	40	22	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4½	1⅝	Newpark Rs	8	37	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	3½	N Proc .35e	14	150	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
15½	7½	NYTimes .60	9	24	13½	13⅛	13¼	
1⅝	⅞	Nexus .14t	16	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12	5½	NiagFSv .34	5	12	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Nichols SE			2	2	2	
3⅝	⅞	Noel Indust		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	7¼	Nolex Cp	42	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
10¼	8⅝	Nolex Cp wt		43	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Nortek Inc	6	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	NoAmMt wt		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅛	5¾	NorAm Roy	14	22	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	14	70	4 15-16	4⅞	4 15-16	—1-16
52½	42	N IPS pf4.25		z200	46¼	45⅞	46¾	+ ⅛
4¼	⅛	NNGMob wt		222	⅛	7-16	1 16	—
2⅛	1¼	Novo Corp		10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Nuclear Dat	7	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	NumacO Gs	23	25	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
		O						
8⅝	2¼	OEA Inc .15	10	9	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Offshore Co	6	8	21¼	20¾	21	— ⅛
4	3	Ohio Art .24	16	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
33½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	3	8	31⅛	29⅞	30⅛	— 1½
10	4	Oh Sealy .30	8	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3⅝	1½	Olla Ind	20	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8	OnLine Sys	8	24	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
30¾	12	OnanCp .20e	8	14	29¼	27⅛	27⅞	+ 1⅛
69⅝	42	OOkiep Cop	6	z500	47¼	47¾	47⅝	— ⅝
8⅛	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1⅞	1¼	Ormand Ind	6	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	4½	OSullivan .50	7	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	2⅛	Outdr Sport	10	25	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	OverhDr .40	10	51	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05c	4	23	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
		P						
1⅞	¾	P&F Indust	6	32	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18⅛	16	PGE6pf 1.50		3	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16¼	14¼	PGE pf1.37		6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅝	11⅛	PGRd pf1.25		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	PG pfA 1.25		3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13¼	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		7	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		4	22	21¾	22	
23⅛	20	PG 7.8pf1.96		5	21¼	21¼	21¼	
23⅛	20½	PGE 8pf 2		1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
27⅛	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	P Holdg .16		12	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
76⅛	72	PacLt pf7.64		z100	73⅛	73⅛	73½	+ ⅛
50	43⅛	PacLt pf4.75		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— 1
48⅛	39	PacLt pf4.50		z140	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	PNwTel 1.20	10	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
51	11⅝	PallCp .40	19	119	47⅛	45⅛	46⅛	— 1⅝
3⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		47	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	PanOcean O	220	57	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Pantasote	2	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	3	ParaPk .10a	3	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	ParkCh .40a	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
31	11	Parsons .75e	10	32	29	29⅛	29	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	Pat Fashion		14	2	2	2	
5	2½	Patagonia		1	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	8	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	PatrkP .86t	7	28	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Pemcor Inc	7	1	3	3	3	
10⅝	7⅛	PenRIE 1.15	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19	14	PennTraf 1a	5	14	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Penob Shoe	10	1	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
⅞	11-16	Pentron Ind		41	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
22⅛	11	PepBoys 1	7	73	19¾	18⅞	19	— 1
10⅛	4⅝	PepCm .40	5	18	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PermlCp .35	4	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Permaner		41	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	7	19	6¼	6	6⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	Petro Lewis	8	40	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Phil LD .52r	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	PicNPay .12	8	6	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	PionPls .10e	18	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1¼	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	1	1	1	
7⅝	2¼	PionTx .25e	4	39	5⅛	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
27¾	11⅝	PitDeMoin 1	14	12	21¾	20⅞	21⅝	— ⅝
50	17½	Pittway 1b	14	36	47¾	45⅝	46⅝	— 1⅛
21¾	14	PlacDv 1.20	9	3	20	19	19	— 1½
13¼	3¼	Plant Ind	17	24	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
26⅛	8	Plantrn .10e	9	9	23⅝	22⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Plaza Rit In		5	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅝	5-16	PNB MR wt		5	7-16	7-16	7-16	
12¾	4¼	Pneumo .60	5	42	11¾	11	11½	— ⅛
2¾	5-16	Poloron Pd		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Polychr .29t	5	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
5½	2½	Prairie Oil	18	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	22	2	10½	10½	10½	
6⅝	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	7	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27¾	17¼	Prent Hall 1	13	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Presley Cos		12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
16½	9⅝	Preston .70	7	11	15	14½	14½	— ⅛
3½	⅝	PrimMt .12t	100	11	3	2⅞	3	
8⅛	7⅛	ProvGas .80	17	6	8	8	8	
1⅛	15-16	PrdRIE .12c	3	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	7	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Prud Fund		1	2	2	2	
2⅝	1	PSA Inc wt		9	1	1	1	
8⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	15	11	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
19⅝	9	Putnam .60a	7	12	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
		R						
7⅛	3¼	Racon .25a	4	43	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	7¾	Ranchrs Ex	8	20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅛	RangrO Can	47	12	17⅛	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	RapdAm wt		8	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Rath Pack		13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
18⅛	12⅝	RealEsl 1.40	12	3	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Rlt RT 1.7e	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2	⅛	REDM Cp	6	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2¼	¾	Reeves Tele		2	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15-16	7-16	Rel Grp wt		54	15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Rep Housng		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
26⅛	17⅝	Rep NY .88	5	16	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	4⅝	ReschCll .08		207	20¼	19⅛	20	— ⅛
17⅛	5⅝	ResistNlr .40	8	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅛	Resrtsintl A	2	5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		35	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	
37	28⅝	RET pf4.38		1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
2	⅞	Rex Norcco		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1¼	Riblet Prod		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Richford In	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	¾	Richlon Int	3	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
19¼	8⅛	Rilev Co	5	43	17	16½	16½	— ⅝
22⅛	19⅛	RioAlgm 1	11	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅝	RiedonM .36	19	41	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
4¼	2⅛	RLC Corp		17	4	3⅞	4	
35⅛	19⅛	Robintech	4	181	29⅛	28¼	29¼	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Rockway .88	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	Rocor .05e	10	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	10	5	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	9-16	Ronco Telep		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
37⅛	21⅛	Rowan .14b	7	98	33⅛	31	32⅛	— 1½
19⅛	14⅛	Rowind Inc	5	36	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	¼	RoyBch Col	32	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	RPS P od		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2¼	1⅛	RSC Indust	7	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3⅝	Rudick pf.56		2	5	4⅛	5	
2⅝	½	Rusco Inc	22	31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Russell .60	3	18	13⅛	12¼	13	— ⅝
9¼	4⅛	Rust Cft .40	5	43	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	14	218	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	+ ½
3	⅞	Ryersn Hav	44	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
		S						
5	3	SafiranSy A	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15¼	StJohnsT .62	12	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17⅛	3¼	Salem .24t	11	105	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	
20¼	7¼	Sambos .10e	14	180	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	SCarlo 1.93e		3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	27½	San JW 2.40	7	5	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	13	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅛	Saturn Airw	11	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅛	3	Saundr L .20	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Schick Inc		11	2	2	2	
7⅝	1⅛	Schiller Ind	11	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¾	6	SchoolP .40	8	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2¼	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	4½	SciAtlan .25t	13	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	13¼	Scope Ind	6	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
5	2¼	Sealectr Cp	6	6	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		14	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
4¼	2⅝	Seaprt pf.56		z500	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
8	4½	Selas Co .30	21	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
1⅝	9-16	Seligm Asso		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	7⅝	SeligLa .80b	5	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
7½	2⅝	Semtch .14t	10	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	Servisco .30	6	15	4	3⅞	4	
2⅝	1	Servorr .10r		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	3⅝	SGL In .10r	6	20	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
2⅛	⅝	SG Sec .51e		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	10	SG Se pf1.70		2	13	13	13	
3½	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	21	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Shawin .50b	11	3	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
7⅛	2	ShearH .10e	14	99	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6¼	11-16	SheltRes .06		25	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
6	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	4	10	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	13	163	25½	25⅛	24½	— 1½
37¼	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		2	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— 2
19⅝	8¾	Sherwd Med	7	15	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Shopwell In		6	2	2	2	
16⅛	7⅝	Showbot .30	6	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
7⅛	2	ShulmTr En		2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
10⅛	3½	Sierrcin .20	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Silco In .36a	8	37	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ 1⅛
6	3⅛	Sigma Inst	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SikesCp .02p		19	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4	1½	Silo Inc		8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5¼	Simkins .60	7	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Simplec .15t		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6	⅞	Solitron .0e		325	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅝	Soundsn .40	67	34	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20	17½	SCEO pf1.68		z50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25¼	24¾	SCE pf9.20		11	25	25	25	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		16	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12⅝	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
61⅛	40	SouPoy .88b	22	66	56	54⅛	55⅛	— 1
8⅛	3	Specity Rest	8	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Spector .10e	4	3	7	7	7	
3⅛	1½	Spectro Ind	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	15-16	SpencCo .32t		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spencr F .32	9	9	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Splentex .48	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	9¾	StdAllianc 1	3	10	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ 1
5⅝	2¼	Std Containr	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	6	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝	4⅝	StdMotA .42	7	72	8½	8¼	8⅝	
5⅛	1½	StdPac Corp	5	7	4	3⅞	4	
14½	7¼	Std Pred 1	9	12	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	½	StdPrud wt		3	1	1	1	
27	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		12	25	24	24	— 1½
9⅛	3	Stange Co	26	33	9¼	8⅝	9¼	
10⅛	5⅝	StanAv .20e	9	1	9½	9½	9½	
23⅛	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	13	5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Stecimt .21e	2	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	12¼	Steon Ch .44	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Sterl Electr		51	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1¾	
5⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	6	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1½	Steveckntt	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7¾	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	12	8	6¾	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Struln Wells	16	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1	7-16	Summit Org	93	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
4⅝	2⅛	SunCtyI .25	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
27	9	Sun Elec .50	9	10	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	Sunair .27e	5	5	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ⅛
12	4⅝	Sunshdr .20	10	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	6	SupFdSv .32	5	12	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Supercr .10e	5	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Supindin .12	10	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	6	11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Supronics			1	15-16	15-16	
2⅛	15-16	Susquhena		2	2	2	2	
⅞	5-16	SuttrMfg wt		2	11-16	⅝	⅝	
7¼	2¾	Synaloy .14t	7	16	6½	6⅝	6½	
44⅛	29⅛	Syntex .40	15	671	36	35	35¾	+ ⅝
4½	15-16	System Eng		2	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
		T						
17⅛	9⅛	TastyBk .96	6	1	16	16	16	
1⅛	½	Tech Sym	33	43	1	1	1	
6¼	2⅝	Technl Oper	5	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Technl Tape	5	65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Technitrol	7	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	14	Telon R .20a	17	1	22	22	22	
3¼	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	Teleflex .32t	10	7	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅛	5-16	Telex Cp wt		4	¾	11-16	11-16	
3⅛	1	Terna Corp	12	9	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7	3⅛	Tenneco wt		124	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	TernFS .40e	2	6	6¾	6½	6½	
16	5¾	Teradyn Inc	15	10	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	TerraC .40e	3	67	13⅛	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	TesoroPt wt		83	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2	Texstar .15t	4	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
15	7¼	Textron wt		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3	1½	TFI Co Inc	5	4	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅛	7⅛	Thrtmt .25e	3	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4½	2¼	Tidwell Ind		4	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
10¼	3⅝	Tiffany .20	14	39	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		22	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Timple Ind	4	23	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2¼	TASC Mtg In	1	26	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	4¼	Tokheim .40	15	61	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Tolchin Inst	5	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	40	TolEd pf4.25		z25	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	8	23	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	38	43	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10	8⅝	Total pf.70		5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Town Cntry		6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	18	21	6½	6	6	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Trans Lux	138	9	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12	7¼	TriStMtr .80	6	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Tubos Mex	4	28	2¾	2⅝	2¾	—1-16
8⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne	64	22	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19¼	11⅛	Turnr C 1.32	6	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	8	5	131		55	
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	10	31	5	5	5	
		U						
4½	1⅝	UIP Cp .12	7	47	4	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅛	2⅛	UNA .10a	3	27	4⅝	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9¼	7	UGasLtd .64	8	1	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2½	Un Invest		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11¼	4¼	UnA Pr .40a	9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅝	2¼	Un Asb .07e	7	50	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15-16	¾	UnBrand wt		472	13-16	⅞	⅞	
13½	10½	UnCosF .48b	8	4	13½	13½	13½	
2⅛	1⅝	U Dollar St		14	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Unit Foods	4	5	2	2	2	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		6	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	UnNatCo wt		60	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	Un Na twt n		5	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅛	2⅛	U Nat Cp pf		5	3½	3½	3½	
6	2¾	U PDve .07p		2	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	3¼	UnRltT .58e	69	13	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5-16	⅛	UnRltT wt		15	3-16	3-16	3-16	
9	5½	US Ban Trst	16	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14¾	3½	US Flltr .20	10	252	12¼	11⅛	12	— ⅛
8⅝	4¼	US LsgRl E		4	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
⅝	7-16	US LsgR wt		1	½	½	½	
5⅝	1½	USNat Rsrc	4	33	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	US Radium		5	2⅛	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
38	11¾	US Red 1.20	3	82	33⅛	30⅝	33⅛	+ 1

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅝	17½	US Red wt		3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅝
17	7½	Unitck .20	10	8	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅝
2¼	¾	Univ Conntr		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
6¼	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	10	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	UnivRun .28	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅛	Univ Sav .40	13	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¼	2⅛	URS Corp	7	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
18⅞	12¾	UtahldS 1.20	7	12	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
6½	4⅛	UV Ind wt		81	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
		V						
9¼	4	VallesSt .62t	9	1	8½	8½	8½	
23½	14½	Vail In 3.40e	2	32	17	16⅝	17	
15⅛	6⅝	Valmac .60a	23	9	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	
2¼	1⅛	ValuLin .01c		7	2	2	2	— ⅛
7	4½	VanDorn .36	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7¾	1⅛	Varo Inc	7	180	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅝
11⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	6	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
2	⅝	Verit Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	7	60	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
2	7-16	Vertipll Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4¼	1¾	Vesely Co	24	18	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
3¼	1⅛	Viatech Inc		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	15	4	1⅛	1¾	1¾	— ⅝
2⅛	⅝	Vikoa Inc		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3½	1⅛	Vintage Ent		6	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
		W-X-Y-Z						
5¼	2¾	WabMo .10a	8	6	4½	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Wacknt .28a	10	58	10¾	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
10⅛	5	WagnrEl .48	16	4	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Wainoco Oil	15	15	3 5-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	—1-16
15	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	5	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
1½	⅝	WardFds wt		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Wards Co		1	2	2	2	
5⅝	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		52	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
30	16⅛	WasPstB .50	9	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	WashRl 1.28	11	8	14½	14¼	14½	
9	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅝	2½	Wellco .10e	7	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	12	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅝
52½	45	WTex pf4.40		z50	47½	47½	47½	
9	3¾	Westats Pll	11	130	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	WstDcal .10	12	2	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	6	8	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
1½	⅝	WstPac I wt		90	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3½	Whitaker .34	5	5	5⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
3¾	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	5	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Whiting 1	5	32	16¼	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅝
¾	½	Whittakr wt		7	11-16	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1½	Wichita Ind	7	16	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅝
3⅛	2⅝	WillcxG .08r		13	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	5¼	Winhous .30	4	10	7	6⅞	7	
6⅞	4½	WilshrO .05r	9	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¾	Winklmn .50	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4¼	11-16	Winston Mil		14	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
48	44½	Wis P pf4.50		z20	46	46	46	— ⅛
25½	5¾	Worces Cont	6	31	19⅛	17¾	17⅝	— 1⅛
8¼	5	Work Wr .60	5	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
5⅛	1½	Wrather Cp		2	4	4	4	— ⅛
1 13-16	1	Wright Har	119	37	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16	+1-16
3½	2½	WTC Air .10	6	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17½	7½	WUI Inc .60	7	24	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅝
5⅛	3½	WyleLab .24	6	37	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Wynnln .05e	4	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6½	WymBn .50	8	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Wyomising	11	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	Xonics Inc	55	40	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— 1
4⅛	1⅝	YooHoo .05a	10	77	3⅝	3	3¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4½	ZeroMfg .24	6	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	92.60	93.60	97.29	77.00
Brussels	134.10	135.10	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	136.64	136.66	142.59	110.56
London 30	293.40	288.40	365.30	146.00
London 500	129.41	131.11	156.14	64.49
Milan	83.43	82.04	108.86	81.52
Paris	124.20	124.60	132.70	99.70
Sydney	363.28	364.39	383.55	289.62
Tokyo (n)	316.27	318.22	333.11	265.24
Tokyo (o)	4306.80	4321.48	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	271.90	273.5	291.20	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

July 24, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	164.50	164.85	—0.65
Zurich	164.50	165.00	+0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	171.55	171.38	—0.15

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Indexed value 1,093.33 —3.35

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AEIBC's consolidated assets totaled $2,630,729,000 as of March 31, 1975, and our total consolidated deposits and credit balances amounted to $2,080,053,000. On the same date our total consolidated loans and discounts were $1,397,906,000 with capital and reserves of $158,293,000. (Figures unaudited.)

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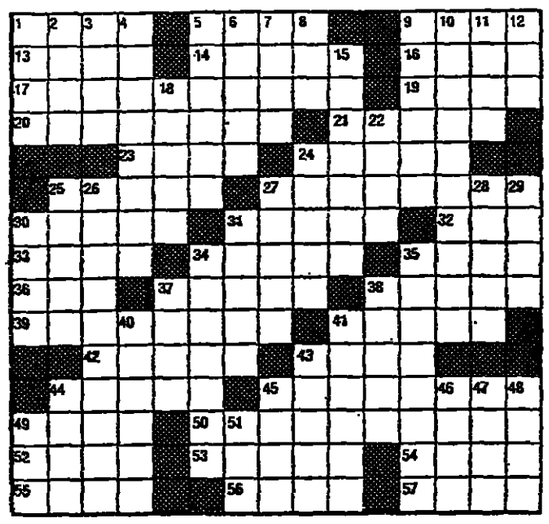
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Cable and horse
5 Colored
9 Pura or fortis
13 Of the ear
14 Tire or summary
16 Sumptuous
17 Epithet for wife of Philip II of Spain
19 Actress Ruby et al.
20 Improved
21 Kilmer subject
23 Errol
24 Rose feature
25 "The —— of Midlothian"
27 British labor leader
30 Ovens
31 Pickler
32 "Long —— and far away"
33 Eager
34 Split-pea and tomato
35 Mr. Scott
36 *Shriner's* adornment
37 Dull sounds
38 River of Ireland
39 Eden beverage
41 Herr Wessel
42 Blues street
43 Weaving frame
44 Dog, in Spain
45 Dramatis ——
49 William the Elder or Younger
50 Ill-fated queen
52 Holy Roman emperor
53 Type of secret
54 Coast Guard Ms.
55 "The fat —— the fire"
56 Evil and electric
57 Comfort

DOWN

1 Hall-of-Famer Ty
2 Salt tree
3 Read the —— act
4 Realm of 50 Across
5 Timber's nemesis
6 Arabian country
7 Modified organism
8 *Women's org.*
9 Northern trees
10 17 and 50 Across
11 Manipulates
12 Sounds of contentment
15 Monty —— Flying Circus
18 Species of ruminants
22 Yorkist or *Lancastrian* emblem
24 Stumbles
25 Congregated, as bees
26 Rival of 17 and 50 Across
27 Type of oil
28 Operative
29 Protuberance
30 *Ethiopian* native
31 Ancient Greek council
34 Greetings in Jerusalem
35 European rodent
37 Nicholas, e.g.
38 *Support a* candidate
40 Late author and monk Thomas
41 "Straight from the ——mouth"
43 Pacific battle site of 1944
44 *Peach features*
45 Implore
46 California valley
47 Brazilian parrots
48 Common French verb
49 Hawaiian delicacy
51 Corroded



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	30	86	Fair	MADRID	33	91	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy	MILAN	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	30	86	Rain	MONTREAL	27	81	Cloudy
ATHENS	31	88	Cloudy	MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
BETRUT	29	84	Fair	MUNICH	19	66	Rain
BELGRADE	28	86	Fair	NEW YORK	29	84	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Stormy	NICE	26	79	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—	—		PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—		PRAGUE	21	70	Stormy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Rain	SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Rain
DUBLIN	15	59	Rain	TEHRAN	32	90	Sunny
EDINBURGH	16	61	Rain	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Cloudy	TUNIS	33	91	Fair
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy	VENICE	28	82	Fair
GENEVA	25	77	Cloudy	VIENNA	29	84	Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	Fair	WARSAW	28	82	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	30	86	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	31	89	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

July 24, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.91
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $7.51
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss. pr. — SF74.05
(w) Austral Select. Fd — $2.85

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF117.20
— (d) Conbar — SF163
— (d) Grobar — SF575
— (d) Stockbar — SF969
(w) Bruninvest — $13.93
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd — $11.97
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd — $4.03
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd — $6.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (r) Capital Int'l — $14.15
— (w) Capital Italia S A — $6.81
(d) Capital Reinvest — LF1 006
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $772.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs — $7.48
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs — $11.39
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.37

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF573
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF14.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF11.50
— (d) Energievalor — SF88.00
— (d) Foncic — SF624
— (d) Europavalor — SF133.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.51

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd — $8.32
(w) D.G.G — $42.71
(d) Delta Interest Fund — $5.65
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.66
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen 9.216
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.46
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l — $11.58
(w) Dr Interest Int. Fd — $11.31
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1.005

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM21.60
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM72.20

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Solitaire — $7.23
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $13.84
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd — $22.29
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $9.73
(d) Fidureva — BF929
(w) First Internat'l Fd — $119.37
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. — $14.15
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $27.65
(d) First Security Cap Fd — $25.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A — $ 9.48
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $21.00
(r) Foncipes Invest — SF1 855
(w) Formula Selection Fd — SF58.36
(d) Fonditalia — $10.77
(d) Fund of Nations — $3.77
(d) Fund of N.A. Securities — $8.79
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus $6.62

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Asian Int'l Fund — $10.11
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd — $25.00
— (r) G.T. Dollar Fund — $8.10
(w) Guardian G. Fd Int'l — $7.85
(w) Hausmann Beteg NV — $5,000.65
(r) H.O.T. Hotel — $26.01
(d) Ic'ofure — $10.00
(d) Incofis — SF295.11
(d) Interbond S.A. — $9.57
(w) Intermarket Fund — $36.54
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.94
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can $4.46
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $8.62
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. — $8.44
(d) Invest Atlantique — $11.74
(d) Italcomerca S.A. Fund — $7.82
(d) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $8.02
(w) Japan Growth Fund — $14.77
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $41.37
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.94

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (w) Jardine Far. Trust — $43.70
— (w) Jardine Japan Fund — $41.43
— (r) Jardine Selector NV — $10.32

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1.675
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $18.39
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $17.44
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $27.34

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd — SF287
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF315
(w) Luxfund — $19.19
(d) Medio/Inum Sel. Fund — $10.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.80
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.54
(w) N.A.M.F — $67.02
(w) Nippon Fund — $48.24
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.22
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $3.46
(w) Panama Int'l — $7.24
(r) Olympic Cap Fd. Inc — $5.78
(d) Putnam Interntl Fund — $21.15
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,949
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF1,513
(d) Rentinvest — LF587
(d) Safe Fund — $1.50
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.91
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF53.10

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $12.20

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF24.60
— (d) Cronbon Fund — SF4.26
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $4.96
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM92.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est — SF1,432
— (r) Securisvalor — SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund — $155.54
(w) Star Fund — $5.24

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF436.50
— (d) Intervalor — SF94.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF570.25
— (d) Swissvalor Nov Sev — SF195.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF81.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF79.75
(w) Talent Global Fund — $9.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) — $23.21
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.Y. — $23.35
(w) Transpacific Fund — $17.84

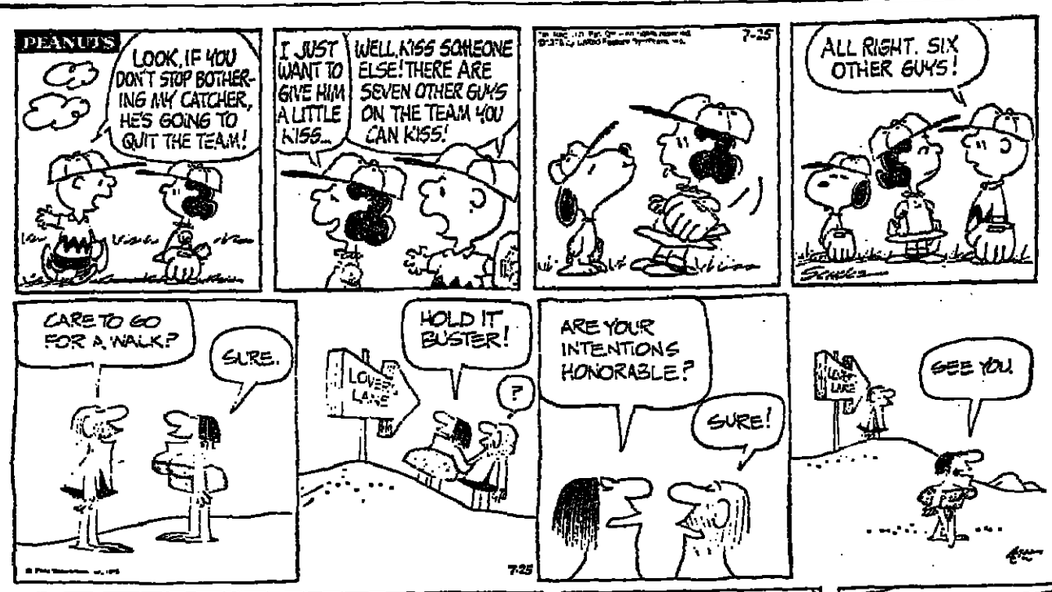
TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fd. of I — $1.25
— (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.51
+ (r) 2-Way Fund Int'l — $2.275

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. St — SF16.25
— (d) Bond Invest — SF77.50
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF75
— (d) Eurit Europe SA — SF118.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss SA — SF51.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF27.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF75.00
— (d) Rometa-Invest — SF86.50
— (d) Sfit South Afr. Sh — SF200
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est — SF1 77.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.60
— (d) Eurounifonds — DM24.75
— (d) Unifonds — DM70.50
— (d) Unirenta — DM42.20
— (d) Universal — DM61.75
(w) United Cap. Int. Fd — $9.78
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd — $12.05
(w) Western Growth Fd — $6.26
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,153.65
(w) West Properties N.V. — $419.56
(d) World Equity Sec. Fd — $419.56
(w) Worldwide Securities — $25.11
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,364.04

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; n — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

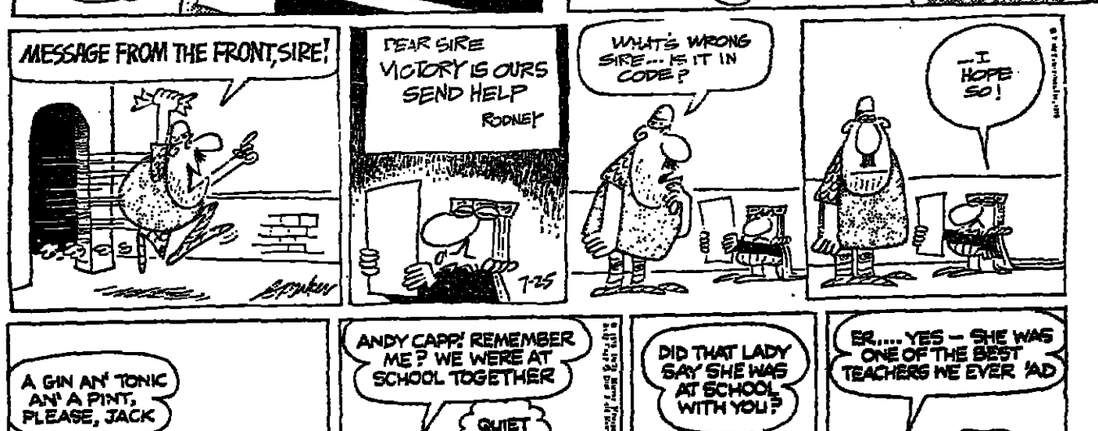


B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

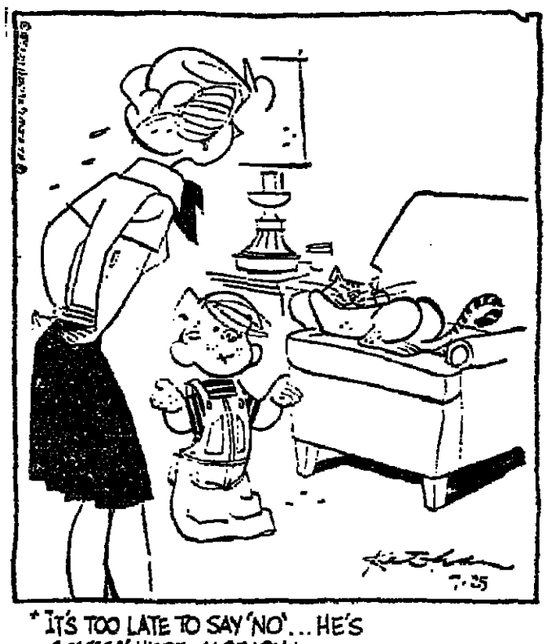
WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPTYT
OSOME
ENDOTE
DUPHEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

IT WAS "○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLOTH TEASE BROOCH FORMAT
Answer: *If you're going to be injured, you won't "shrink" from this* — A "STRETCHER"

BOOKS

THE NEW ARCHAEOLOGY
By David Wilson. Knopf. 349 pp. $10.

ATLAS OF ANCIENT ARCHAEOLOGY
Edited by Jacquetta Hawkes. McGraw-Hill. 272 pp.

WINGS OVER HELLAS
Ancient Greece From the Air
By Raymond V. Schoder S. J. Oxford. 256 pp.

Reviewed by Karl E. Meyer

HAS archaeology dwindled into "a horrid porridge with little meaning"? In the view of many younger scholars, it has, and the reasons for their discontent—and their program for reform—are set forth fully, lucidly and interestingly by David Wilson, the science correspondent of the BBC, in "The New Archaeology."

What can be called the "old" archaeology was an offspring of classical scholarship, with a smidgin of science thrown in. The young turks want to reverse the formula—they want the science of the past to be just that, a *science*. They prefer numbers to elegant monographs, and they dig for data to test hypotheses, and not for beautiful objects to grace museum vitrines.

Put baldly, this is the essence of the argument that is increasingly unsettling a once genteel calling, and like all reformers, the "new" archaeologists exhibit a cocky righteousness that causes dyspepsia among traditionalists. A sample of the tone adopted by the reformers can be tasted in this quotation from the Americanists Lewis and Sally Binford, leading apostles of the new approach:

"We assert that our knowledge of the past is more than a projection of our ethnographic understanding. The accuracy of our knowledge of the past can be measured; it is this assertion which most sharply differentiates the new perspective from the more traditional approaches. The yardstick of measurement is the degree to which propositions about the past can be confirmed or refuted through hypothesis testing—not by passing judgment on the personal qualifications of the person putting forth the propositions."

It cannot be denied that apostles of reform have had their triumphs. Wilson describes two of them—the demolition of the orthodox view of the spread of civilization to Western Europe, and the discovery of the origins of maize, or corn, in the New World.

Until 1970, the overwhelming consensus was that European prehistory showed "the irradiation of European barbarism by Oriental civilization." In the words of the most influential of traditional scholars, V. Gordon Childe, Civilization, Childe argued with immense authority, spread from Egypt, Mesopotamia and Crete to the brutish savages of Europe, who by degrees learned about agriculture, writing, urban life and monumental architecture from Mediterranean tutors.

The whole elaborate edifice crashed to the ground, however, when new dating techniques showed that monuments like Stonehenge were built centuries *before* their presumed prototypes in the ancient Near East. With no little relish, young [illegible] contended that Childe [illegible] posed on the past his [illegible] notion of cultural evol[illegible] (Childe, alas, is dead and [illegible] to reply.)

Similarly, in the New [illegible] the gifted Richard S. [illegible] MacNeish, a Chicago [illegible] digger, tipped over the [illegible] carts when he found the [illegible] of all known corncobs in a [illegible] can cave in 1960. The [illegible] dated to around 3600 B.C. [illegible] their discovery suggested [illegible] early Indian agriculturists [illegible] independently evolved [illegible] other authorities had [illegible] were not possible.

These and other [illegible] achievements are [illegible] meticulous chapters by [illegible] who is fair-minded enough [illegible] give opponents of the new [illegible] chaeology their moment [illegible] witness stand. Chief among [illegible] is Jacquetta Hawkes, the [illegible] prehistorian, who in 1971 [illegible] of the danger of allowing [illegible] technology to usurp "the [illegible] of history."

Everywhere around us [illegible] the results of the cyber[illegible] numbers and the [illegible] gadgetry, Miss Hawkes [illegible] contended, adding, "It [illegible] me sad, if this is also [illegible] affect our understanding [illegible] past." Tellingly, she [illegible] the avowed "new" archae[illegible] also imposed their notion[illegible] present on the past by [illegible] arguing that Stonehenge, [illegible] gious sanctuary, was [illegible] computer, along with [illegible] cient stone circles.

Where Wilson and the [illegible] archaeologists fall short, [illegible] seems to me, is in their [illegible] credulous certainty about [illegible] oracles of the laboratory, [illegible] the infallibility of numbers, [illegible] rebelling against the [illegible] of the old humanist and [illegible] tradition, they are in [illegible] substituting an authority [illegible] questionable, that of [illegible] jacketed savant in the [illegible] lab.

By happenstance, Miss [illegible] is the editor of an [illegible] volume that is a synthesis [illegible] century of traditional [illegible] ship—an atlas of 178 [illegible] sites in Europe and [illegible] each delineated with [illegible] drawn two-color maps [illegible] companied by a commenting [illegible] bibliography. This atlas [illegible] will be an essential addition [illegible] the bookshelf of anyone [illegible] ing the past, from an armchair [illegible] or via a jet.

Of equal interest is the [illegible] survey of Greek sites [illegible] by Father Schoder of [illegible] University. Selected from [illegible] photographs taken from [illegible] by the author, the aerial [illegible] are a revelation of Greek [illegible] chaeology: the commentary [illegible] both authoritative and [illegible]

The latter two books are [illegible] diddly produced; the same [illegible] be said of "The New Archaeology." Inexplicably, there are no illustrations in Wilson's book, and the editing is so casual that the Smithsonian Institution is described as the Smithsonian "Institute"—hardly the place one would expect to find austerely dedicated to Knopf should blush in the

Karl E. Meyer is the author of "The Plundered Past."

© The Washington Post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	H	O	R		R	E	N	A		P	A	P	A	S
R	O	V	E		E	D	E	N		A	B	O	N	E
A	W	E	D		J	U	X	T	A	P	O	S	E	D
P	E	R	S	P	E	C	T	I	V	E		I	T	E
		P	E	A	C	E		O	R	A	T	O	R	
T	Y	R	A	N	T		V	A	W	E	D			
O	U	I		P	S	S	E	S		O	O	I	T	S
G	A	Z	E			O	A	T		S	N	I	P	
S	N	E	A	K		O	R	I	F	I	T		T	R	E
			S	U	S	A	N		R	U	P	E	E	S
S	O	L	I	S	M	N		S	O	B	E	R		
E	C	O		O	U	A	I	C	K	I	S	A	L	I	E	R
T	H	R	O	U	G	H	O	U	T		V	I	E	T	O
A	R	A	F	A		E	L	I	L	I	E		J	I	N	R	E
T	E	N	E	T		M	E	I	L	D		S	I	E	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan

In the diagramed deal from a recent tournament, South opened one spade and was eventually pushed to five spades. He judged that he would have some chance of making 11 tricks. The available penalty would be inadequate: Five clubs doubled would have failed by just one trick.

When West opened the club king, South immediately saw that he had three top losers. He prayed for a club continuation, and West obliged by leading the ace to the second trick. South heaved a sigh of relief, knowing that if the trumps divided normally he could reach the dummy and discard two heart losers.

At that moment the microphone boomed out an announcement about subsequent tournament arrangements. When South had absorbed this, he discovered to his horror and disgust that he had ruffed the second club lead with the spade deuce. He had now destroyed his third-round spade entry to the dummy, and defeat seemed inevitable.

Furious with himself, he drew the trumps with the ace and king, cashed his two diamond winners and led a heart. To his astonishment, West put up the king—an error that cost nothing as it turned out—and East put on the ace. A dazed declarer claimed 11 tricks and the [illegible] contract had been [illegible] after the opening lead.

In fact there was [illegible] to beat the contract [illegible] trick. At double-dummy [illegible] would have led a heart [illegible] club return and continued [illegible] for down two. And [illegible] South was always due [illegible] however distracted, [illegible] ed or inattentive he might [illegible]

NORTH
♠ 5 4 3
♡ Q J [illegible]
♢ Q [illegible]
♣ [illegible]

WEST
♠ Q 7
♡ K 8 7 5 2
♢ 9 2
♣ A K 10 9

SOUTH (D)
♠ [illegible]
♡ 9 6 5
♢ A K
♣ [illegible]

North and South were [illegible] nerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	[illegible]
1 ♠	Dbl.	3 ♠	[illegible]
4 ♠	5 ♣	Pass	[illegible]
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	[illegible]

West led the club [illegible]

هكذا عند الأصل

Beats Orioles, 1-0

Angels' Tanana Adds to Strikeout Lead

From Wire Dispatches

ALTIMORE, July 24.—Cali-ia left-hander Frank Tanana, major league strikeout leader, ed eight more to his total last ht and stopped the Baltimore oles on six hits.

e Leboud gave Tanana all support he needed in the 1-0 ory when he singled home e Collins in the first inning. anana now has recorded 159 keouts in 143 1/3 innings, seven more than teammate Nolan Ryan, who has lost eight straight decisions. Tanana has won eight of his last nine decisions.

Jim Palmer, 13-7, was making his first start for the Orioles since July 12. He missed one turn because of a pulled muscle in his rib cage.

A's 3, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Vida Blue, with the help of Gene Tenace's bat and four fine fielding plays, threw a seven-hitter at the Tigers to give Oakland a 3-0 victory.

Tenace doubled in a second-inning run and singled after Billy Williams doubled in the seventh for Oakland's second run. He scored after a single by Sal Bando when Phil Garner hit a sacrifice fly to left.

Red Sox 4, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Cecil Cooper hit a solo homer and rookie left-fielder Jim Rice twice robbed Glenn Borgmann of homers with leaping catches to spark Boston to a 4-3 triumph over Minnesota.

Roger Moret, with ninth-inning relief help from Jim Willoughby, gained his sixth victory of the year against one loss while Jim Hughes suffered his eighth loss in 16 decisions.

Rangers 9, Indians 8

At Arlington, Mike Cubbage's sacrifice fly in the 13th inning capped a two-run rally and lifted Texas past Cleveland, 9-8.

Royals 4, Brewers 1

At Milwaukee, Buck Martinez and John Mayberry hit home runs for Kansas City for a 4-1 victory over the Brewers in a game delayed by rain for nearly three hours.

Astros 2, Expos 1

At Montreal, right-hander J.R. Richard tossed a five-hitter and Wilbur Howard singled home the tie-breaking run in the fifth inning to lead Houston to a 2-1 victory over the Expos.

Richard, who has lost five games, gave up a home run to Gary Carter in the fourth inning but was not in serious trouble again as he walked five and struck out six in gaining his seventh victory in 12 decisions.

Pirates 8, Padres 1

At San Diego, Dock Ellis pitched a four-hitter and Manny Sanguillen hit a two-run homer to lead Pittsburgh to an 8-1 victory over the Padres.

It was the seventh triumph against six losses for Ellis. Dave Freisleben, who started for San Diego but left in the fifth inning after the Pirates had taken a 4-0 lead, suffered his 10th loss in 14 decisions.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, Ted Sizemore singled with the bases loaded in the sixth inning to highlight a three-run rally that carried St. Louis to a 5-4 victory over the Dodgers for their fifth consecutive triumph.

The loss left the Dodgers still trailing the Cincinnati Reds by 12 1/2 games in the National League West.

Bob Forsch went 8 2/3 innings for St. Louis to win his ninth game in 16 decisions. Don Sutton left the game after seven innings with his ninth loss against 13 victories.

Mets 5, Reds 2

At New York, Ed Kranepool drove in three runs with three hits to back the five-hit pitching of Jon Matlack and give the Mets a 5-2 victory over Cincinnati.

Kranepool's single highlighted a three-run third inning. Matlack led off with a walk off Gary Nolan, now 9-6. Wayne Garrett followed with a single, and both runners advanced on Felix Millan's sacrifice. Kranepool then unloaded a single to right driving in both runners, and went to second on Ken Griffey's error. Dave Kingman's single scored Kranepool with the final run of the inning.

Phillies 3, Braves 2

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt squeezed home pinch-runner Terry Harmon in the eighth inning to give the Phillies a 3-2 victory over Atlanta.

Greg Luzinski opened the rally with a single and stole second. Harmon ran for Luzinski and reached third when Dick Allen grounded to first. Schmidt then beat out a bunt to the mound with Harmon scoring without a play.

Giants 10, Cubs 2

At San Francisco, John Montefusco went the distance on a six-hitter and contributed a solo home run to a 10-hit attack in helping the Giants to a 10-2 victory over Chicago.

Montefusco struck out nine and walked six in picking up his ninth victory against four losses. Steve Stone, touched for three hits and five runs in one inning, took his fifth loss in 12 decisions.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	56	39	.589	—
New York	49	45	.521	6 1/2
Baltimore	47	46	.505	8
Milwaukee	43	48	.505	8
Cleveland	42	52	.447	13
Detroit	42	53	.442	14

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	61	35	.635	—
Kansas City	50	46	.521	11
Chicago	45	48	.484	14
Texas	47	51	.480	15
California	44	55	.444	18
Minnesota	41	55	.427	20

Wednesday's Results

California 1, Baltimore 0.
Oakland 3, Detroit 0.
Kansas City 4, Milwaukee 1.
Boston 4, Minnesota 3.
Texas 9, Cleveland 8.

Thursday's Games

Detroit 5, Oakland 2.
Chicago 4, New York 3.
Boston 6, Minnesota 3.
Cleveland at Texas, n.
Baltimore at Milwaukee, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	58	37	.615	—
Philadelphia	55	41	.573	4
New York	48	44	.522	9
St. Louis	43	48	.511	10
Chicago	44	53	.454	15
Montreal	39	52	.429	17

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	62	34	.649	—
Los Angeles	51	47	.520	12
San Francisco	47	49	.490	15
San Diego	44	54	.449	19
Atlanta	42	54	.438	20
Houston	25	64	.354	29

Wednesday's Results

San Francisco 10, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 2.
Houston 2, Montreal 1.
New York 5, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 3, San Diego 1.
St. Louis 5, Los Angeles 4.

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 8, St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
Chicago 4, San Francisco 3.
Houston at Montreal, n.
Atlanta at Philadelphia, n.

The Power Complex of Billy Martin

By Dave Anderson

EW YORK, July 24.—As a York Yankees rookie, Billy tin once noticed that Casey gel had listed him eighth in batting order.

"What is this, a gag?" the nd baseman asked.

"Where," replied the manager, you think you should hit, Martin—fourth maybe?"

"Where else?" Martin snapped. hat vignette has followed tin through a turbulent quar- of a century in the major ues as a player and manager nse its significance still ap-. As a hitter, Martin always estimated his power. As a ager, he always overestimated power. That is why he is an nanager again. That is why Texas Rangers discharged just as the Minnesota Twins Detroit Tigers discharged after division champion- s under his flaming guidance.

"e wanted to run everything the organization," says a gers executive, "even to the ic that's played."

ring the seventh-inning ch at Arlington Stadium, a ition of "Thank God I'm ountry Boy" could be heard, Martin's orders. His musical ctions did not finish him, nor his insistence that the gers sign Tom Egan, a jour- nan catcher discarded by the fornia Angels last week. In dugout, Martin is perhaps ball's best manager. But he t always manage himself. He t understand that the opin- of the club owner and gen- manager must be respected, cially when his team is losing. n it is winning, the club er and general manager will n to the manager. When it is g, the manager has to listen hem. But in his defiance, tin wouldn't listen. He believ- is way was the only way.

Primary Reason

nce his dismissal Monday, spers of barroom brawls and r escapades that were hushed ave been cited as additional ons. But Martin is an ex- ager again primarily because hat is designated as his "con- t snarling" at Brad Corbett, Rangers club owner, and Dan rien, the general manager. In outing match Saturday night, tin smashed his $500 wrist- h, a Christmas present from ett, against the wall of his ager's office.

artin liked to say, "I've taken manager off the pedestal and the players on it," but the ers weren't comfortable there use of the tension Martin ted with them, with umpires with other teams. He even ated some of the younger ers he had nurtured into a ional contender last year the Rangers finished only games behind the Oakland n the American League West an 84-78 won-lost record.

is season, the Rangers never usly challenged the A's and, Martin was dismissed, they struggling in fourth place a 44-51 record, 15 1/2 games

artin is a disciple of Leo Du- er's commandment that "Nice finish last," but Martin 't even finish the season. he ever start another?

artin doubts that he will, say- "I don't think I can come into baseball because my tation precedes itself no mat- where I go." The feeling of baseball people is that "no-

Billy Martin

body will touch him now with an 80-foot pole."

But eventually some club owner will hire him. Some club owner will remember that Martin has a history of stirring a loser into a winner, that Martin sells tickets. Some club owner will think that Martin can be handled.

With his Yankee background, Martin would be interesting in remodeled Yankee Stadium next season if the Yankees were to become disenchanted with Bill Virdon.

Martin isn't that familiar with the National League, but he also would be interesting in Shea Stadium next season. He might be just what the Mets need. Casey Stengel, a Mets vice-president now, might recommend him if asked, but owner Donald Grant isn't likely to consider him. Too controversial. Martin is not Grant's type.

But some club owner will consider him. By next season the Chicago Cubs, the Chicago White Sox, the San Francisco Giants and the Houston Astros might need a manager.

Felt Secure

Typical of his career, Martin thought early this season that he was secure as the Rangers manager. "I have a real foundation here," he said. "I think I'll stay here the rest of my career."

He has thought the same thing wherever he has been as a player with the Yankees, the A's, the Tigers, the Cleveland Indians, the Cincinnati Reds, the Milwaukee Braves and the Minnesota Twins, and as a manager with the Twins and Tigers. But something always happens.

After a notorious brawl at a New York nightclub in 1957 that involved six Yankee players and members of a bowling group, the Yankees got rid of Martin, who reportedly hadn't thrown a punch. He was expendable. They weren't about to get rid of Mickey Mantle or Whitey Ford or Yogi Berra or Hank Bauer, who also were there.

Even though the Twins won the division in 1969 in Martin's first year as manager, he was dismissed by Calvin Griffith, the Twins' owner. After a tough loss, Martin had refused to let Sen. Hubert Humphrey into the clubhouse for pictures. Griffith never forgave him. With the Tigers, he managed another division winner in 1972, but a "communications gap" with the front office finished him before the next season ended. Now he is out again.

Billy Martin is supposed to be the "smartest manager" in baseball. But he can't be too smart if he doesn't learn. He still can't understand why Casey Stengel didn't bat him cleanup.

Manager Is Fired by Royals

KANSAS CITY, July 24 (UPI).—Jack McKeon became the second major league managerial casualty within 72 hours when he was fired today by the Kansas City Royals and replaced by Whitey Herzog.

Herzog, 43, played for Kansas City from 1958 to 1960 and managed the Texas Rangers in 1973. He was fired by the Rangers on Sept. 8, 1973, and replaced by Billy Martin, who, ironically, was fired by the Rangers on Monday.

The Rangers will be the first team the Royals face tomorrow in a doubleheader here when Herzog officially takes over the club.

Herzog, the fifth manager of Kansas City in its seven-year history, was given a contract through the remainder of this season and the 1976 season. His salary was estimated at $50,000 a year.

McKeon, who three years ago was picked by owner Weing Kauffman, was told by general manager Joe Burke that he was being released. Burke said he recommended the change and that Kauffman went along with it.

Herzog appeared at the news conference after arriving here from Baltimore, and announced he was returning Charley Lau to his staff as hitting instructor.

Lau was fired at the end of last season by McKeon, but remained in the Royals organization as hitting instructor for the minor leagues.

The Royals currently have a 50-46 won-lost record, winning three of their last four, and are 11 games behind Oakland in the American League West.

McKeon, 44, was in his third season as manager of the Royals. He was given a two-year contract last August, making him the first Royals manager to receive more than a one-year contract.

Philippines Start Fight Payment For Title Bout

MANILA, July 24 (Reuters).—The Philippines government has started making advance payments which will total $4 million towards the purses of world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali and challenger Joe Frazier for their Oct. 1 title fight here, Filipino organizer Luis Tabuena said yesterday.

Tabuena, chairman of the government's Games and Amusements Board, said the first two letters of credit for a total of $1,375,000 had already been made payable to a Chicago bank for the account of Ali and his manager, Herbert Muhammad.

Tabuena said the fight contract called for the Philippines government to make pre-fight payments of $4 million—$3 million to Ali and $1 million to Frazier.

Although it is not stated in the contract, U.S. promotion firm Don King Productions, Inc., is believed to be paying additional sums totalling about $6 million to the fighters, Tabuena said.

AP.

Shirley Babashoff moves toward gold medal in the 200-meter freestyle.

U.S. Men's Squad Sets Swim Mark

CALI, Colombia, July 24 (Reuters).—U.S. swimmers powered to a world record last night and dealt a fresh blow to East Germany on the second day of the World Swimming Championships.

The U.S. men's team clipped .32 second off its own world record for the 4x100-meter relay, clocking 3 minutes 24.85 seconds.

"I could have gone faster. I made two mistakes," team member Jim Montgomery, 20, said after the race. Earlier, 18-year-old Shirley Babashoff, the only U.S. woman to hold a world record, beat East German Korneha Ender in the 200-meter freestyle. The East German women, however, came back strong to win the 100-meter backstroke and the 100-meter breaststroke and remain level with the United States at four gold medals each.

In the backstroke, East Germans Ulrike Richter and Birgit Treiber won the gold and silver, respectively.

Hannelore Anke of East Germany finished powerfully in the breaststroke to record 1:12.72.—more than a second ahead of Holland's Wijda Mazereeuw, who won the silver medal.

In the men's 400-meter individual medley, Hungarian Andras Hargitay won the gold. He finished comfortably ahea of Soviet rival Andrei Smirnov and Hans Geisler of West Germany, but was nearly four seconds behind his world record.

After her defeat by Babashoff, Ender said she felt that the heat had affected her country's performance here.

"We're not losing our grip but the whole team has been affected by the climate here. That's why we're below our usual form," she said.

U.S. women's coach Flip Darr commented: "Well, we must be having a better climate than they."

Waterpolo Player Fails Dope Test

CALI, Colombia, July 24 (UPI).—A Yugoslav waterpolo player flunked two tests for drugs yesterday and officials at the World Swimming Championships disallowed the squad's victory against West Germany.

Officials said that urine tests showed conclusively that Pato Rudic had taken an illegal stimulant before Monday's game between Yugoslavia and West Germany, which the Yugoslavs won, 9-7, with help from a goal by Rudic.

The game was awarded by forfeit to the West Germans, 5-0. The change also meant that Yugoslavia must now play in the loser's group of the tournament, while West Germany moves up to the winner's group.

The Yugoslavs immediately charged sabotage.

Yugoslav players said that the urine sample had been sitting on a table for 30 minutes without anybody guarding it and that someone may have put something into the bottle.

They also said that no concrete accusations had been made against Rudic, only that a strange substance was found and that it was similar to a known stimulant.

Team leaders confirmed that the waterpolo squad, one of the pre-tournament favorites, will play against the host team, Colombia, in the losers' competition.

Had they walked out, the Yugoslavs could have been sanctioned severely by the International Federation of Amateur Swimming and barred from international competition.

Rudic was called for a spot drug test Monday after the game against West Germany. When the test proved positive, he was called back for a second sample and that proved positive, too, swimming officials said.

Defending champion Hungary, meanwhile, continued its unbeaten run in waterpolo by defeating West Germany, 9-7, last night.

In another semifinal match, Italy won a surprise 10-4 victory over the United States.

The Americans are strong medal contenders in the tournament, having held the Soviet Union to a 4-4 draw, but they were overwhelmed by Italy's superior speed.

Plan for Soccer-Fan Order

IPSWICH, England, July 24 (AP).—The Ipswich Town Soccer Club issued a four-point plan today to stop hooliganism among its fans this season.

Ipswich, competing in the UEFA Cup, begins with a game against Feyenoord of the Netherlands at Rotterdam on Sept. 17.

The team's fans have a reputation for being among the best behaved in Britain. But club officials want to avoid repetition of scenes at Rotterdam, Ostend and Paris in which British fans were involved in the last year.

The Ipswich plan is:

- Nobody under 18 years of age will be allowed on an official trip abroad unless accompanied by an adult.
- Flags, banners and alcoholic drinks will be banned on club-organized trips.
- Fans making their own travel arrangements must sign forms accepting responsibility for any damage they cause.
- European travel cards will be issued to fans, and withdrawn at the first sign of trouble.

Thursday: *Tigers End Loss Streak, Beat A's*

DETROIT, July 24 (UPI).—Joe Coleman and John Hiller combined on a three-hitter today as the Detroit Tigers hit three sacrifice flies to break a four-game losing streak with a 5-2 victory over the Oakland A's.

Hiller bailed Coleman out and picked up his 14th save in his 10th straight appearance without allowing a run. Coleman is now 8-12 and has won five in a row.

Reggie Jackson hit his 22d homer leading off the second inning, but that was the only baserunner Coleman allowed through the first 19 batters he faced until Claudell Washington singled and went to third on Joe Rudi's single opening the seventh.

White Sox 4, Yankees 3

At Chicago, Brian Downing hit his sixth home run with one out in the 11th inning to give the White Sox a 4-3 victory over New York in the opener of a doubleheader.

Reliever Rich Gossage, who pitched 4 1-3 innings, got his fifth victory again six defeats, although he gave up two runs in the eighth which tied the game to send it into extra innings.

Red Sox 6, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Jim Rice hit his 16th homer to spark Boston to a 6-2 victory over Minnesota.

Rick Wise coasted to his 13th victory, allowing nine hits. He struck out seven and walked only one.

Reds 2, Mets 1

At New York, pitcher Fred Norman and Cesar Geronimo delivered run-scoring singles to spark Cincinnati to a 2-1 victory over the Mets, foiling Tom Seaver's bid to become the major league's first 15-game winner.

The Mets, who had 12 hits, got their only run in the ninth on singles by pinch-hitter Ed Kranepool and Gene Clines and Felix Millan's sacrifice fly.

Dodgers 8, Cardinals 2

At Los Angeles, Burt Hooton pitched a six-hitter for his first victory since June 18 and Steve Garvey drove in a pair of runs with a double and sacrifice fly as the Dodgers beat St. Louis, 8-2.

Cubs 4, Giants 3

At San Francisco, Bill Bonham, with help from Oscar Zamora over the final innings, drove in a key run and pitched Chicago to a 4-3 victory over the Giants.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 000 101— 2 6 0
San Francisco . 301 210 10x— 10 10 1
Stone, Detlore (2), Wilcox (4), Frailing (8), Zamora (8) and Sadek; Montefusco (9-5) and Sadek. HR—Speier (15th), Montefusco (1st).

Atlanta ..... 011 000 000— 2 6 1
Philadelphia ... 110 000 01x— 3 8 0
Dal Canton, Sosa (3) and Pocoroba; Lonborg (8-6) and Boone. L—Dal Canton (10-2).

Houston ..... 100 010 000— 1 9 0
Montreal ..... 000 100 000— 1 5 0
Richard (7-5) and May; Blair, Murray (8) and Foote. L—Blair (6-11). HR—Carter (12th).

Cincinnati ..... 200 000 000— 2 5 2
New York ..... 003 010 10x— 5 10 0
Nolan Borbon (7), T. Carroll (8) and Bench; Matlack (11-6) and Grote.

Pittsburgh ..... 101 020 020— 6 12 1
San Diego ..... 000 000 010— 1 4 2
Ellis (7-6) and Sanguillen; Freisleben, Tomlin (5), Johnson (8), Folkers (7), Priselia (9) and Davis. L—Freisleben (4-10). HR—Sanguillen (5th).

St. Louis ..... 100 003 100— 5 12 1
Los Angeles ... 000 000 02x— 4 9 0
Forsch, Garman (9) and Simmons; Sutton, Wall (8) and Yeager. W—Forsch (9-7). L—Sutton (12-9). HR—Crawford (4th), Lacy (4th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ..... 100 000 000—1 5 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 6 0
Tanana (9-5) and Rodriguez, Palmer (13-7) and Duncan.

Oakland ..... 010 000 200—3 8 0
Detroit ..... 000 000 000—0 7 1
Blue (12-6) and Tenace, Haney (8); Rubic, Hiller (7) and Workenfin. L—Rubic (8-7).

Boston ..... 021 001 000—4 9 1
Minnesota ..... 020 000 000—2 7 1
Moret, Willoughby (9) and Fisk; Hughes (8-8) and Borgmann. W—Moret (6-1). HR—Cooper (7th).

Cleveland ..... 000 001 105 000 1—8 17 0
Texas ..... 020 110 110 000 2—9 17 2
Harrison, Beene (5), Bibby (7), Larroche (9), Brown (12) and Ashby. Eliis (9); Bands, Umbarger (7), Foucault (9) and Sundberg. W—Foucault (3-2). L—Brown (5-7).

Kansas City ... 110 000 110—4 6 1
Milwaukee ..... 001 000 000—1 6 1
Patilla (8-6) and Martinez, Travers, Rodriguez (6), Murphy (8) and Porter. L—Travers (4-5). HR—Martinez (5th), Mayberry (12th).

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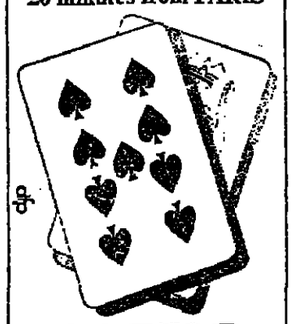

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Observer

Indispensable Bum

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—This is Phil Chivy, America, and as a public service to the nation in this vital election campaign, this noisecaster will periodically present interviews with the indispensable men who make government and politics in America the great farce we have all learned to love to sneer at.

Baker

Today's guest: a man without whom scarcely a politician in America would be able to inflame and embitter us all. How do you do, sir. It's a pleasure to have you with us today. Would you identify yourself for the millions who have to work hard and pay taxes so they can enjoy the pleasure of having you, sir, to hate?

Answer: Yes, of course. Delighted to, Phil. I am the bum on welfare.

Q. It's good of you to come by today.

A. Not at all. I happened to be in town for a few days with nothing to do, and, since you've got plenty of free parking space for my Cadillac here behind the studio, it seemed a painless way to spend a little idle time.

* * *

Q. You've been out of town then?

A. Just up to Maine for the summer months. It's a little early yet for Jamaica.

Q. Being on welfare must be just one long vacation. Don't you ever get tired of it?

A. Frankly, it's exhausting. I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy. If you're not down at the new-car dealer paying top dollar for this year's Cadillac, you're fighting the airline reservations people for first-class tickets to Jamaica. And what do you have to show for it but the hate of the hard-working taxpayer?

Q. True, but it must be extremely gratifying to you to realize that that hate is helping thousands of hard-campaigning politicians rise to the top.

A. Well, without being immodest about it, I would have to say that I sometimes feel mighty proud of the service I perform.

Q. How did you become the bum on welfare, sir?

A. It just came naturally, Phil. You see, I was one of Them.

Q. Really? One of Them? That's disgusting.

A. Exactly. And we all know who They are.

Q. I'm sure we all know who They are, but, for the benefit of any newcomers in America who may be listening, why don't you just tell us who They are?

A. Well, frankly, Phil, now that you ask me, I really don't know who They are, but whoever They are, They are the reason for the trouble.

Q. Do you believe They are related to Those Who?

A. I rather doubt it. Those Who, you see, are the crowd that is always saying America is no good, thus forcing President Nixon to defend America, even at the risk of his political career.

Q. As the bum on welfare you must sometimes have moments when your conscience bothers you. How do you feel right now, for example, when you have to face somebody like me?

A. I had special training for it, Phil. Yes, I attended the Academy of Political Quackdoodie and Small Fraud. There they taught me to look really marvelous human beings like yourself right in the eye, so that you would want to kill me.

Q. And a good job they did, too! I want to kill you right now.

* * *

A. You see, Phil, that's because I am making you feel more and more wonderful for being the kind of person who works hard to support a bum like me. You should now be eager to vote for the first politician who promises to starve me to death.

Q. You're right, you welfare bum! I want to see you suffer. How do you feel, knowing what a good person like me thinks of scum like yourself?

A. Really great, Phil! Really great! I think I've got you all ready to vote for the program everybody's running on this year—twice as much meanness-of-spirit! You can go ahead and shoot me if you like.

Q. I don't think I could do that.

A. Oh, go ahead, it's all right. I'm not real, you see.

Q. Terrific, ladies and gentlemen! The bum on welfare! The man you love yourself for hating! Only in America!

For the time being, Russell Baker is writing his column on a reduced schedule. The column reproduced here is one of his classics.

French Town Hits Nudists With Paint

PARIS (AP).—The mayor of a Corsican fishing village is fighting a rearguard action against the spread of nudism on French beaches this summer. He may be on the losing side.

Pierre Morganti, mayor of Ogliastro, attracted nationwide attention with his squad of volunteers who chase nudists on the village beach to daub them with blue paint. Mr. Morganti's action has aroused controversy between conservatives who applaud him and others who accuse him of violating civil liberties.

Despite occasional outbursts of indignation among right-wing Gaullists and in traditionally conservative areas such as Corsica, local municipalities all along France's Mediterranean, Atlantic and Channel coasts are one by one giving up the struggle against public nudism.

In a departure from the straightlaced attitudes of his two predecessors, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has let it be known that he does not approve of gendarmes who hide behind sand dunes to ambush nude bathers and march them off to jail. But since local authorities have a lot of freedom in establishing their own bylaws, total nudism is still banned in the biggest and most prominent beach resorts.

More and more of the smaller resorts have stopped trying to chase nudists off their beaches. "The nudists are gaining ground every year," said the mass-circulation *France Soir*. The paper estimated that some 300,000 persons, half of them foreigners, were practicing total nudity on French beaches this summer.

Mayor Morganti declared nudism an outrage to respectable visitors, and won unanimous approval from the municipal council for his paint-brush-wielding vigilantes.

Dozens have been caught and painted blue this season. One of the victims, 22-year-old Greta Müller of Hamburg, told newsmen she still liked Ogliastro's beach and was determined to go back there—in the nude. "The mayor is only doing this to get publicity for himself and his town," she said.

"They made a terrible mistake in attacking me because the whole nation reacted against them. I think this was the turning point in the Japanese attitude."

The Photographer Who Wouldn't Quit

By Susan Heller Anderson

ARLES, France (IHT).—Japan's giant Chisso Corp., the company that knowingly caused the most horrifying and widespread case of industrial pollution yet to come to light, is photojournalist W. Eugene Smith's target in his new book, "Minamata."

In telling the story of death and maiming in a Japanese fishing village from the 1950s on, Smith, 58, establishes himself as a passionate participant, a nonobjective observer who could not quit until the last nail was hammered into Chisso's coffin. The effort nearly killed him.

"I often get involved with some aspect of humanity that I think photography can have some influence on," he said, trying unsuccessfully to relax in this Provençal town, scene of the 6th annual Rencontres Internationales de la Photographie. He was to have a one-man show here but his photographs never arrived.

Secondary

To Smith, everything still seems secondary to Minamata. "In 1971, we were having a huge show in Tokyo and I was asked what I wanted to see in Japan." The "we" includes his young half-Japanese wife, Aileen, who is listed as co-author of the book. "Someone suggested Minamata and I said, 'What's that?'"

It turned out to be a quiet fishing village whose inhabitants had begun suffering, in the early 1950s, from degeneration of the nervous system—numbness, slurred speech, visual impairment, deteriorating gradually into unconsciousness, convulsions, uncontrolled shouting and, sometimes, death. The villagers dubbed it the "strange disease."

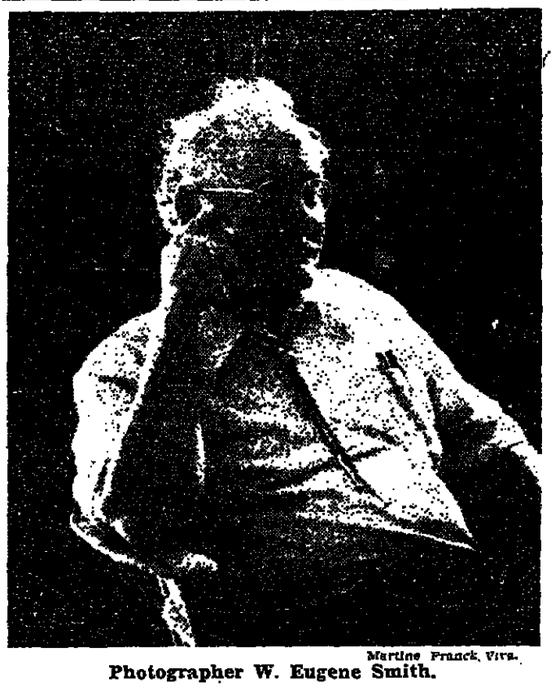
In 1956, the "strange disease" took on epidemic proportions and became known as Minamata disease. The cause was quickly traced to pollution. The source: untreated effluents dumped by Chisso Corp. into Minamata Bay. To make things worse, the main food in Minamata was fish, in which the most dangerous chemical, organic mercury, becomes concentrated.

Adding to the growing proof of guilt, Chisso shifted its dumping to another area. Within a few months, people living near the new dumping area began to develop the same symptoms. Then the coverups began. Investigating committees were formed, then abruptly disbanded. In 1959, Chisso's own doctor, who had been analyzing the effluent hoping to isolate the poison causing Minamata disease, wrote a report detailing his findings. He was forbidden access to the effluent and taken off the experiments.

Beginning to Fight

When he learned about Minamata in 1971, Smith at first thought the story might be old news. "But we found that, after 10 years of being under the rug, the victims were just beginning to fight the company. There was such a drama unfolding, we stayed for three years." A court case had finally been brought against Chisso. After a trial lasting nearly four years, the court awarded substantial damages to those afflicted before 1968, when Chisso finally stopped its mercury method of chemical production. Yet mercury can pass through the placenta. "About 30 per cent of one generation of children is just backwards, children conceived in the '50s and early '60s. There isn't much doubt that mercury caused the retardation," Smith says.

The Smiths' involvement, and their ability to publicize the victims' side of the story reaped brutal retaliation. Smith was with the leader of the patients' group when "suddenly, about 100 men appeared. I was viciously attacked. My cameras were utterly smashed, and I was kicked in the stomach and groin. Finally, at the end, about six of them picked me up by the legs and banged my head on the concrete. Fortunately, I have a hard head." Painful laughter.



Martine Franck, Viva.

Photographer W. Eugene Smith.

"They made a terrible mistake in attacking me because the whole nation reacted against them. I think this was the turning point in the Japanese attitude towards the patients." Smith still suffers from the beating. "I didn't sue the company because I didn't see how I could be a reporter and a plaintiff at the same time." Such luxurious principles have cost him about $40,000 in medical bills since 1972. "I will be in debt for the rest of my life."

A Demonstration

Smith recalls collapsing some months after, while he was still in Japan. It was a strange town. "Within an hour, young people started showing up whom I had never seen in my life. They never left my side until my wife arrived the next day. They massaged me, held a pan for the blood, sent blood bank cards to Tokyo in case I needed a transfusion. All because of what I was doing in Minamata. It was one of the most beautiful demonstrations of caring I know." Tears fill his eyes.

The drawn-out trial was resolved suddenly, and in a very Japanese way. At a meeting, one of the victims, frustrated by years of waiting and suffering, rushed up to the conference table where Chisso's president sat, screamed, ". . . I can't live!", smashed a glass ashtray on the table and cut his wrist. "The president, nearly in shock, could be heard above the bedlam, saying, 'Yes, yes, yes—we will pay.'"

For the Smiths, the fight has just begun. A similar case of mercury contamination was found in Canada's English-Wabigoon River. Aileen Smith is now coordinating an effort to educate the Indians, who are the most severely affected. "It's the same old story. The government and the company involved are doing just what they did in Minamata—covering up and refusing to clean up. They're waiting till people have convulsions in the street before they'll do anything."

Smith looks with warmth and affection on his Minamata years. "Except for those 30 seconds during the beating, despite the long years of recovery and blindness, I found great friendship. The patients took up a collection for me—the relationship was so extraordinary." The moving, powerful photographs in the book reflect his attitude.

Leaving was hard. "I'm feeling a little sad right now about being here—which I'm enjoying. The fact is that I'd rather be with my wife, going back to Minamata."

Earthquake Topples Burma's Unique Temple Complex

By Henry Kamm

PAGAN, Burma (NYT).—An earthquake earlier this month irreparably damaged many of the great temples of Pagan, an artistic landmark of Asia and the center of Burmese national culture.

Because of the isolationism of Burma, the vast complex of pagodas and monasteries is hardly known except among historians and art scholars and thus the disaster that struck on July 8 has caused no shock waves outside Burma.

While comparisons of unique architectural complexes are difficult, art historians rank Pagan in the same magnitude as Angkor, with its renowned temples, or such European centers as Venice or Florence.

Yet the skimpy press agency reports of the earthquake understated the damage and importance of the loss here, and no worldwide appeal to save Pagan has been issued as was the case when nature threatened the Italian cities or war the Cambodian royal city.

The monuments of Pagan extend for 16 square miles on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy River in central Burma, southwest of Mandalay. When they were built, in Pagan's days of glory from the 11th to 13th centuries, the temples were too numerous to be counted. Now, after seven centuries of wars and a hostile climate, the existence of about 5,000 temples can be traced.

According to Bo Kay, the curator, 2,217 are still visible, either as mounds of ruins or in varying states of preservation.

"Of the 500 or so more important ones," Bo Kay said, "more than half suffered damage."

An English-born archaeologist, historian and expert on Pagan, A.J.C. Bone, said that "94 major temples were very extensively damaged" in the earthquake.

Mr. Bone, a trained mathematician, fell in love with Pagan when he crossed the Irrawaddy near here in 1945 as a British Army captain in pursuit of the Japanese. He resigned as a major two years later for the love of Pagan and has not left Burma since. He began his new life as a Rangoon street sweeper.

Last March, after 17 years of trying, he persuaded the Burmese government to grant him citizenship so that he will never have to leave Pagan. He guides "serious tourists" around the pagodas.

"It was a loud roar like the sea," Mr. Bone said of the earthquake. "There were waves lasting about two minutes. Then the pagodas went off, one after the other. First there was a cloud of dust and then, like water cascading, down the sides came bricks, stones and sand."

Of the principal monuments, the Dawdawpalin and Thatbyinnyu temples are the most severely damaged. Their high spires have crashed down, their walls are cleft, their ornaments have broken off. The high, golden, eil-shaped stupa of the Shwezigon pagoda is badly gashed near its top, the gilded umbrellas of the spire tilt crazily, and the pinnacle with its many bells has fallen.

The colossal seated Buddha of Thandawgya, 20 feet high, is headless and its body ravaged. The top portion of the most famous temple, the Ananda, has broken off, but Bo Kay said it was only an 18th-century restoration. The whole of the Buphaya pagoda, for nine centuries a landmark to river boatmen, tumbled into the Irrawaddy and was carried off by the river.

The curator and Mr. Bone expressed hope that Burma, a poor nation, would get the help of the world in repairing and preserving what is left. Badly cracked buildings need to be shored up quickly to prevent collapse, and cracks in many temples containing ancient frescoes must be rapidly filled to prevent destruction of the paintings through rain seepage.

PEOPLE: *Revised Kissinger Book To Be Published in 1976*

Israeli columnist **Matti Golan**'s "partially rephrased" book on **Henry Kissinger**'s peace-making efforts in the Mideast is scheduled for worldwide publication early next year. The Israeli government seized the original version last May. At that time, Prime Minister **Yitzhak Rabin** said that if the book were published, Kissinger probably would have to resign as U.S. Secretary of State. The joint purchase of world rights by Bantam Books and Quadrangle-New York Times Book Co. was announced in New York Wednesday. A spokesman said that Golan's revised manuscript has been approved by the Israeli censors.

* * *

Carl McIntire, president of the International Council of Christian Churches, has repudiated and apologized for a press release in which Rhodesia was described as upholding "Christian civilization" against the opposition of black Africans and Communists. McIntire, an American, said that the controversial press release, issued during an ICCC congress in Nairobi, was not an official council document. McIntire has come under criticism from the Kenyan government, churchmen and the press because of attacks he has been making during the congress on the World Council of Churches for its support of African liberation movements—which he claims are Communist infiltrated. Earlier in the week the government warned him that the ICCC should stick to religious matters. He was also told that the government would not welcome **Alexander Solzhenitsyn**, who McIntire had said was invited to speak to the congress. The government said that such a visit would have nothing to do with religion.

* * *

A 38-year-old ex-convict has failed to win a divorce decree although he claims that his wife never visited him in prison and had four children while he was serving a nine-year jail term for robbery. **Theodore Walker** of Bay Shore, N.Y., thought that was ample grounds for a divorce—but New York State Supreme Court Justice **Victor Rogers** thought otherwise. In his decision, Judge Rogers said that there were "many possibilities of access" to the prison for Walker's wife **Margaret**. Therefore, the judge said, Walker had failed to prove he was not the father of the children. Mrs. Walker, who now lives in North Carolina with the four children and an older daughter who Walker concedes is his, did not contest the divorce.

* * *

Actor **Pat O'Brien**, hospitalized with chest pains Tuesday in Chicago, was listed as being in critical condition Thursday. The hospital said earlier that the actor had apparently not had a heart attack. But on Thursday, a spokesman said that O'Brien had an irregular heartbeat.

* * *

A Spanish court Thursday fined Lady **Katherine Lambart**, the 20-year-old daughter of the Earl of Cavan, 10,000 pesetas for stealing a statuette from the Salvador Dali Museum in Figueras. Her boyfriend, **Andrew Browning**, 26, was fined 20,000 pesetas on the same charge. They had been held in a Gerona jail since May 24 when museum guards detained them. Both have returned to England.

* * *

The American Institute for Public Service has paid tribute to four people for "the highest ideals and achievements in the field of public service in the United States." Recipients of the $5,000 awards were: **Katharine Graham**, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of The Washington Post, for articles in her paper exposing Watergate scandals; Rep. **Peter Rodino**, D-N.J., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which votes impeachment articles against former President **Richard Nixon** for the "greatest public service performed by an elected official"; **R. Emmett Tyrell** Jr., editor of the Alternative magazine, for "greatest public service by an individual 35 or under"; and the Rev. **Leon Howard Sullivan**, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, for "greatest public service benefiting the disadvantaged."

Carl McIntire

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Novelist **Erskine Caldwell**, 71, had lung cancer surgery at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., this week.

* * *

"Some people drink," declared San Francisco patrolman **Gene Smith**, 49, to the city retirement board. "I eat." The board gave the patrolman's point and granted retirement benefits on grounds that the stress and strain of police work was driving Smith to eat. Smith has ballooned from 190 pounds to 300—he is too fat to work. "Certainly," said a doctor at the hearing, "he is unfit for any police position."

* * *

Interior Secretary **Stanley Hathaway**, hospitalized last week for exhaustion and depression is also suffering from mild diabetes, a department spokesman revealed Thursday. The diagnosis was made at Bethesda Naval Hospital where Hathaway was admitted on the recommendation of Dr. **William Lukash**, the U.S. presidential physician.

* * *

Former President **Richard Nixon** tried vainly for an hour to save the lives of three Marines last week when he discovered a fatal accident as he was leaving Camp Pendleton, Calif. Nixon was returning to his San Clemente estate with his son-in-law and daughter, **Edward** and **Tricia Cox**. The accident happened about two minutes before their car reached the scene—two cars had collided head on. Secret Service agents accompanying Nixon were going to pass by the wreckage "but the president saw the accident," Cox said. "He said right away, 'Stop, stop the car.'" Nixon asked the warrant officer if he could help. "We've got first aid equipment." The officer said, "Yes, sir, we sure can use that." Cox said that Nixon then took charge of the rescue attempts and ordered the Secret Service agents to call for a medivac helicopter to aid the two injured Marines in one car. They died later at a hospital. The Marine in the other car died at the scene.

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